

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

LAST EDITION

BOSTON, MASS., WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 18, 1911—VOL. III., NO. 275

PRICE TWO CENTS

SIX APPOINTMENTS SENT TO THE COUNCIL BY GOVERNOR FOSS

Gen. Hugh Bancroft Is Mentioned as Head of Dock Commission but Rumor Is Unconfirmed

NEW ARBITER NAMED

Prof. Garrett Droppers of Williams College Is Chosen to Succeed Clinton White on State Railroad Board

The following appointments were sent to the Governor's council this morning: Charles G. Wood of New Bedford, member of the board of arbitration; in place of Henry T. Morse, term expired. Henry F. Wolcott of Cambridge, reappointed to metropolitan water and sewerage board.

Garrett Droppers, to railroad commission, in place of Clinton White.

Warren F. Spaulding of Cambridge, to prison commission in place of F. G. Pettigrew.

J. Vernon Briggs, to state board of insanity, in place of Henry P. Field.

Gen. Hugh Bancroft, it was announced today, would be appointed head of the new dock commission, with the title director of the port. While the State House was silent about the matter J. Harvey White of the Boston Elevated Railway Company, of which Gen. William A. Bancroft, the father of Hugh, is president sent out a signed confirmation, with a sketch of the reported appointee's career.

The nominations are regarded as the most important yet sent to the council by Governor Foss.

Chief in importance is that of Garrett Droppers of Williamstown, professor of political economy at Williams College, to take the place of Clinton White of Melrose on the board of railroad commissioners, his term having expired last July, since which time he has been a holdover. Professor Droppers was secretary of the commission on commerce and industry appointed by Governor Guild in 1907 to consider the proposed consolidation of railroad corporations in this state.

Mr. Droppers was born in Milwaukee in 1860 and graduated from Harvard in 1887. He took two years of special study at the University of Berlin, 1888-9, in political economy and finance. From 1889-98 he was professor of political economy and finance at Tokyo University, Japan; from 1898-1907, president of University of South Dakota. He then lectured for a year at the University of Chicago and is now at Williams College.

Charles G. Wood of New Bedford, editor of the New Bedford Times, is appointed to the board of conciliation and arbitration, to take the place of Harry P. Morse of Haverhill. This is the position to which Lot F. McNamara of Haverhill was twice appointed and twice rejected by the council.

Dr. Henry P. Wolcott of Cambridge, whose term as a member of the metropolitan water and sewerage board expired sometime ago, and for whose position there has been an active canvass, was reappointed. Dr. Wolcott was for

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THOUSANDS ATTEND BIENNIAL CONVENTION OF UNIVERSALISTS

Two Thousand Persons, Including Eight Hundred Delegates, Attend First of Five Days' Session

UNION LABOR TOPIC

Cooperation of Clergy and Federation on Temperance Issue Among First Questions to Be Acted On

SPRINGFIELD, Mass.—Nearly 800 delegates, accompanied by friends who bring the total number of visitors up to about 2000, are attending the sessions of the biennial general convention of the Universalist Church in America which opened here today with meetings in St. Paul's church, the second Universalist and the Church of the Unity. Convention headquarters are in Hotel Kimball, where the committees have been in session since Monday, indorsing credentials and preparing reports for the convention. The meeting will close Sunday evening.

One of the first reports to be discussed was regarding the cooperation of the clergy with labor organizations. The Rev. L. M. Powers offered a resolution criticizing the labor organizations for allowing liquor advertisements in their publications.

The theme for the opening conference of the convention, which met in the Church of the Unity this morning, was "The New Denominationalism." The Rev. John Vandever of New Hampshire presided over this session. The Rev. W. F. Dickerman of Connecticut talked on "The New Motive to Loyalty," which was followed by a discussion until luncheon. The Rev. A. B. Church of Ohio presided at the afternoon session, which opened with a devotional service, following which the Rev. Vincent E. Tomlinson of Massachusetts gave an address on "The New Opportunities for Service," to be followed by a discussion.

The Women's National Missionary Alliance began its session today in St. Paul's church. The session opened at 8:30 o'clock with devotional exercises led by the Rev. Eleanor B. Forbes of Maine and prayer by the Rev. John Van Schaick, Jr., of Washington. The Rev. Clarence E. Rice, pastor of St. Paul's church, Springfield, gave an address of welcome. Greetings from the board of trustees were extended by the Rev. Lee S. McClester of Michigan and from the

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CORNER-STONE OF NEW TEMPLE LAID

WASHINGTON.—In the presence of about 10,000 Masons representing all sections of the country, the corner-stone of the new temple of the Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite of Free Masonry for the southern jurisdiction of the United States was laid today.

The grand lodge of the District of Columbia conducted the ceremonies. Addresses were made by John D. Richardson, sovereign grand commander of the Scottish rite in the southern jurisdiction, Rabbi Abraham Simon and the Rev. Earle Willey of this city.

PREPARING TO EXERCISE RIGHT OF SUFFRAGE



Group of citizens in Summer street office of the election commissioners, enrolling so they may cast their ballots this fall

SENATOR LIPPITT IN TARIFF WARNING AT STATE CONVENTION

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—"We Rhode Islanders are facing the most serious commercial crisis of our history. The attack comes from men, whom I charge with being ignorant of manufacturing conditions," said Senator Henry F. Lippitt today in addressing the Republican state convention in Infantry hall.

The convention which was presided over by Congressman Uter of Westerly had little to do except discuss the political

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TURKISH FLEET IN GUN PRACTISE

(By the United Press)
CONSTANTINOPLE.—It is believed here that the Turkish fleet has gone to Ussimid, at the eastern extremity of the Sea of Marmora, for gun practice.

NEW YORK.—Oscar C. Straus, former United States ambassador to Turkey, speaking at a dinner of the Quill Club here Tuesday night, criticized the Italian government, characterizing its action in seizing Tripoli as "tyrannical, piratical and buccannering."

Mr. Straus declared that the second and third articles of the two Hague treaties had been violated, not only by Italy, but by the other 42 nations which had signed them. The United States, he said, should have offered its services as a mediator and prevented hostilities.

"Italy's grievances," he declared, "were a series of small, insignificant infractions that would not even justify a semi-civilized nation to bombard the province of another."

NO SUPREME COURT DECISIONS
WASHINGTON.—No decisions were handed down by the United States supreme court today.

OUTLOOK ON LAST REGISTRATION DAY IS FOR 108,000 VOTES

Registration for the state election closes tonight at 10 o'clock and it is expected that about 108,000 voters will be entitled to cast a vote in Boston on Nov. 7.

The registration for the primaries on Sept. 16 was 104,630 and 3152 names had been added this forenoon and it was expected enough more would be registered before the closing to bring the voting list up to 108,000, which will be slightly below normal.

MR. TAFT DECIDES TO EXTEND TRIP TO SOUTHERN STATES

OGDEN, Utah.—Before his arrival here today President Taft had decided on a change in his itinerary which will not enable him to reach Washington before Nov. 18, instead of Nov. 1, as originally planned.

The new program cuts the jaunt off at Pittsburgh on Oct. 31 and diverts the President first to Morgantown, W. Va., where he will attend a college affair and then go to Hot Springs, Va. for five days. After that he will go to Cincinnati to vote and then tour Kentucky and Tennessee for several days, reaching Washington after 64 days on the road.

The special train which has been speeding about the country with the President, will be dispersed at Pittsburgh and the chief executive's car will be attached to regular trains for the remainder of the journey.

SAN BERNARDINO, Cal.—President Taft gave the women of California a parting word last night on their newly acquired right to vote.

"It won't do," he declared, "for you to say, 'O, well, we will not go down to those awful polls, where those awful persons stand around.' You have got to be

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German Ambassador at Constantinople Who Is Observing Events



(Copyright by E. Bieber, Berlin)
BARON MARSCHELL VON BIBERSTEIN

IMPERIAL TROOPS REPULSE REBELS IN BATTLE AT HANKOW

(By the United Press)

HANKOW, China.—Imperial troops numbering 3000 from Peking, were attacked in their entrenchments north of Hankow today by 10,000 well armed rebels, but finally repulsed the attack after several hours fighting. The rebels were forced to retire toward Wuchang, having exhausted their ammunition.

The battle opened at dawn. The losses on both sides were heavy, both rebels and imperial forces fighting with splendid valor. Several times the rebel forces swept across the open country and tried to take the imperial positions at the point of the bayonet. Each time they were repulsed.

The rebels attacked the gunboats in the river, which they shelled from long range. The warships replied but finally took refuge behind the foreign flotilla. Two of the Chinese boats were damaged, which they shelled from long range. The warships replied but finally took refuge behind the foreign flotilla. Two of the Chinese boats were damaged.

In the clash Tuesday between German marines and Chinese rioters several of the latter were slain.

SHANGHAI.—The people are aroused by reports of rebel successes and a rising is considered imminent. The American and British consuls have telegraphed for warships. Numbers of the white residents are preparing to leave.

Practically all communication with the interior has been cut off and it is impossible to verify the report that Nanking and Kinkiang have fallen. It is known, however, that a large force of rebels has gathered above the two towns and that fighting is in progress.

CHILDREN'S HOUSE BEGINS ACTIVITIES IN WORK AND PLAY

Work and play in nearly all departments start this week at the Children's house, 32 Parmenter street. The house, which is affiliated with the North End Union, is in charge this year of Miss Mary P. Ingalls and Miss Edna Stocker, both of Wellesley College. The playroom was thrown open on Monday afternoon and the clubroom on Tuesday night. Some of the work has started. Registration for classes is larger than ever. Instruction will be given in the following subjects: embroidery, dressmaking, mending, housekeeping, stenciling, expression, dancing, and gymnastics. The instructors will include Mrs. Lathrop of Watertown, Miss Anna Deery, a graduate of the Curry school, Miss Wesson of the Sargent school of gymnastics, Miss Leslie Bradley of Boston, Miss Sallie Evans of Swampscott, Miss Bolles of Boston, and Misses Louise Thierry, Eula Ferguson, Elinor Farrington, Gertrude Cate, and Emily McFarlane, all of Wellesley.

Most of the regular clubs will not be organized for two weeks. The Merry Workers Club will begin activities on Friday night of this week and the Glee Club has its first meeting next week under the direction of Miss Florence Shaw. The library, which has been restocked with books donated by friends will be opened in a few days.

The gymnasium classes for boys in the North End Union will be begun this week. Present registration indicates a large attendance.

FAVORS SPECIAL TAX TO PROVIDE FOR USE OF SCHOOL BUILDINGS

Finance Commission Answers Mayor Fitzgerald's Inquiry Regarding What Steps May Be Taken

INDORSE MOVEMENT

Recommends Legislation Calling for Assessment of Two Cents on Each Thousand of Valuation

Mayor Fitzgerald's recent communication to the Boston finance commission, in which he advocated a more extensive use of Boston school buildings for purposes other than those for which they were primarily erected, has been answered by the commission in a statement made public today. In the communication to the mayor the commission sets forth the reasons why the schools are not used to a greater extent and also proposes possible remedies for difficulties now standing in the way of such extensive utilization as the mayor desires.

"However favorably inclined the school committee might be to more extended use of school buildings it is unable to proceed further than it does at present in the direction recommended without receiving additional money from other sources than those now available for school purposes," says the finance commission.

The finance commission says that it believes that a definite policy for such use of the school buildings should be established, that a program should be arranged at the beginning of each year.

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MR. WALKER INDORSES TAFT TARIFF POLICIES AT RALLY IN FRANKLIN

At the rally of the Republican campaigners at Franklin this noon, Speaker Joseph Walker emphasized the importance of the tariff issue in the present campaign, declaring that the manner in which the tariff is revised will have great influence on the prosperity of Massachusetts industries and the welfare of her people.

Whether the people desire the old and unsatisfactory method of revision or whether they prefer revision as proposed by President Taft, that is by a non-partisan tariff commission is the question to be decided at the polls, said Mr. Walker.

Speaker Walker declared that the Republicans have a worthy candidate for Governor in Lieutenant Governor Frothingham, who should be elected not only for himself but as an endorsement of the Taft tariff policy.

Lieutenant Governor Frothingham did not go with the campaign party today, his presence being required at the State House at the weekly meeting of the executive council. Following the adjournment of the meeting shortly before noon Mr. Frothingham with other members of the council left for Bridgewater for an official inspection of the Bridgewater state farm.

With a view to injecting still more enthusiasm into their state campaign the

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FOURTH GAME OF THE BIG WORLD'S SERIES IS POSTPONED A DAY

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—Rain prevented the playing today of the fourth game between the New York Giants and the Philadelphia Athletics for the world's baseball championship. The postponed game will be played here tomorrow, weather permitting. In any event it will be played here the first clear day.

New York players and followers were elated over the calling off of today's contest as the delay will put Marquard in much better shape to face the Athletics and will give Mathewson an extra day of rest, so that he can take his turn in the box again on Friday.

Nor has Connie Mack's team manifested undue anxiety over the postponement. Bender and Plank will secure more rest and either of them will be fit for box duty tomorrow, and it more than likely Manager Mack will select either the Indian or Plank for mound work in the next battle.

Tuesday's game was one of the best

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BATTLESHIP MAINE SHOWS EVIDENCE OF MINE EXPLOSION

Recent Visitor Saw the Keel Buckled Inward and Says Facts All Point to Exterior Force as Cause of Wreck

SUGAR BOILER USED

Belief That No Contact Could Have Caused Such Tremendous Havoc as Investigation Reveals

Archibald Lawrence Van Antwerp of Mexico City, Mexico, who is in Boston, had the privilege while in Havana recently, of visiting the wreck of the Maine. He said today:

"In passing through Havana harbor a short time ago it was the writer's privilege to be shown over the wreck of the U. S. S. Maine by Maj. Ferguson, U. S. A., who is in charge of the work. The great coffer dam surrounding the wreck has been so admirably constructed that there is absolutely no moisture visible anywhere. The construction of this coffer dam has already been described, but one feature connected therewith was of interest as showing the care that had been exercised to make the structure water-proof.

"As one stands at the eastern end of the coffer dam the impression given is of a large number of immense tubes, the sides of which are made up of heavy interlocking rails. Within these large circles hang the pontoons of concrete and where the circles joined heavy plate was put and additional concrete poured in there. About amidsthips some heavy timbers, 8 or 10 in number, had been placed running from the side of the vessel to the coffer dam as here apparently the heaviest water pressure had been experienced.

"At the time of my visit, Oct. 10, the work of excavation, if it may be so called, was 12 or 15 feet below the water level. The after two-thirds of the ship rests upon an even keel and the decking almost everywhere in this part of the wreck is intact. In going through the ship's galley, Major Ferguson pointed out the part of the stove where the day before had been found a pot of beans which was at once sent on to Washington, as in fact, everything else that is found is being taken from the wreck and sent to Washington.

"Standing in front of the 10-inch turret the twisted mass of wreckage forward where the explosion occurred is seen. The greatest care is being exercised in investigations made here in order that the smallest detail may not escape detection.

"I took occasion to ask Major Ferguson if he had seen the keel buckled and he pointed it out to me. As seen from the deck of the ship it is a mass of twisted iron with a very pronounced curve upward, showing, of course, an external explosion.

"S. E. Magill, United States consul in Guadalajara, a fellow passenger, furnished the following information:

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COURT ASKED TO MAKE MAGISTRATE CHANGE RULINGS

CONCORD, N. H.—Gen. Frank S. Streeter of counsel for Gen. Henry M. Baker, executor of the will of Mrs. Mary Baker Eddy, Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, filed Tuesday a petition in the superior court asking the court to summon Magistrate Thomas Clifford to produce a copy of the deposition of William E. Chandler, of counsel for the contestants of the will and to show cause, if he has any, why his rulings sustaining Mr. Chandler's refusal to answer certain questions should not be set aside.

Magistrate Clifford presided at the recent cross-examination of Mr. Chandler on his deposition.

A writ of mandamus is also asked for, commanding Magistrate Clifford to reconsider his alleged erroneous rulings and in their stead make rules requiring an answer from Mr. Chandler to the questions he has refused to answer.

The questions which Mr. Chandler refused to answer deal mainly with an alleged friend of Mrs. Augusta Stetson, concerning whom he refused to give any information, also the relations of Henry Robinson of this city to the present case and "the next friend" suit, the amount of money paid Mr. Robinson as collector of Christian Science literature, and whether or not George W. Glover, the present plaintiff in the will contest, has promised to repay Mr. Chandler money advanced in the carrying on of the suit.

Mr. Chandler refused to answer the questions on the ground that to do so would disclose the manner in which and the witnesses by whom he intends to prove his case, and that the information required by the questions was of privileged character. The defense holds that the questions are proper and not included in the class of privileged communication.

No date has been set as yet for the hearing.

ITALY AS A MARPLOT IN THE GERMAN MANIPULATIONS OF TURKISH EMPIRE

(Special Correspondence of the Monitor)

LONDON.—Some years ago, during the Boer war, a certain English correspondent, being at a loss to describe the volume of false information which was floating about the country, declared that South Africa represented a set of lies. It may without exaggeration be said that, at the present moment, the European continent is the watershed of innumerable sources of false information, all of which are pouring in the direction of the Mediterranean. The extraordinary mass of inaccurate and positively misleading information which was supplied to the world concerning the outbreak in Albania, was quadrupled when the Panther cast anchor at Agadir, and even the sum of this may be said to have

been left nowhere by the reports with respect to Tripoli.

In a way, Albania, Morocco and Tripoli are all parts of a common question, and that question is what is known as the near eastern question, even though it extends so far west as the Pillars of Hercules.

For the moment, the interest in Morocco has been overshadowed by the acuter interest in Tripoli, just as the interest in Albania was originally overcast by the interest in Morocco. We are assured daily that the Moroccan question is approaching a solution or that a settlement is in sight. Europe has grown used to that term during recent months, and has discovered it to be a facon de parler and nothing else. Today, we are told that the only practical question which now remains to be determined is that of the amount of territory to be ceded to Germany on the Congo, and that there will probably be some disagreement over this. It might truly be said that, if this is the case, the Moroccan question is almost in statu quo, since the question of the cession of territory on the Congo is practically the crux of the whole matter.

In reality, all these phrases are but a method of covering up the fact that the conversations between Herr von Kiderlen-Waechter and Monsieur Cambon have been shrouded, as has repeatedly been pointed out in these columns, in complete secrecy. When the terms arrived at are

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"Shall we remail our copies of the Monitor to friends at a distance?" asks a reader

By all means send them to friends far and near

Let no copy retire with one reading

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In England..... 10c
In Germany..... 8pf

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- State your "want" in 20 words and attach the above coupon, properly filled out.
The above coupon must be attached to insure insertion.

It will be run FREE
ONE WEEK
ON THE
CLASSIFIED AD PAGE

Write your advertisement, attach blank and mail direct to The Christian Science Monitor, Boston, Mass. The Monitor is read in every city in America.

INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITS DRAWING BIG CROWDS FROM OUT OF TOWN

The special program arranged by the management of the New England Industrial and Educational Exposition for farmers' week continues to draw crowds, which, to a large extent, are made up of sight-seers from out of town. Illustrated lectures on forestry and soils and the extensive display of fruits and vegetables were supposed to have been the features but the biggest crowd has gathered about the electric press bulletin in the educational department which gives bulletins of the championship baseball games in New York and Philadelphia.

Not since colonial times have gowns for American women been carried, spun, woven, and fashioned under one roof, but visitors to the exposition this week have the opportunity of watching the labors of each artisan.

Lectures to be delivered at the exposition this afternoon and evening are as follows:

2:30 p. m. "Seed of Good Seed: Seed Laws, Their Enforcement and Enforcement," Dr. Charles D. Woods, Orono, Me.
3:30 p. m. "The Culture and Improvement of Corn," Prof. F. W. Taylor, Durham, N. H.; "The Culture and Improvement of Grasses and Clover," Dr. F. P. Brooks, Amherst, Mass.

8 p. m. "The Forces Working for Righteousness in Rural Communities," presiding officer, Prof. T. N. Carver; (a) "The Redirection of Country Church," the Rev. E. T. Root, Providence, R. I.; (b) "A New Ally of the Church: The Country Work of the Y. M. C. A.," E. B. Freeman, Concord, N. H.; (c) "The Play-ground as a Factor for Good in Rural and Village Life," E. T. Hartman, Massachusetts Civic League.

Announcement was made Tuesday of a series of prizes offered for New England grown fruit to be given at the fruit show which opens Monday in Horticultural hall in connection with the industrial exposition.

A cup for the best display of Baldwin apples is offered by Governor Foss; Governor Parker of Rhode Island has given a silver shield as a prize for Rhode Island greenings, a state of Maine cup is to be given for the best Northern Spies, and the International Apple Shippers Association will give a cup for the best commercial exhibit of packed fruit.

Other prizes for display are offered by the Massachusetts Agricultural College, the New England College of Agriculture, the Worcester and other granges, the Agricultural Societies of Massachusetts, by many private firms and by the management of the show.

UNITE TO BOOM ALLSTON

Business men of Allston met last evening at Young's hotel and voted to form it once the Allston Business Men's Association. These temporary officers were elected: President, T. B. Munroe; vice-president, R. E. Whitehead; secretary, G. N. Hull; treasurer, N. S. Waite; directors, Robert G. Jones, W. S. Aylsworth and James M. McGuire.

AT THE THEATERS

BOSTON
CASTLE SQUARE—"The Lupin."
COLONIAL—"The Red Widow."
HOLLIS—"The Red Widow."
E. F. KATH'S—"The Pink Lady."
MAJESTIC—"The Pink Lady."
PARK—"The Pink Lady."
PLYMOUTH—"The Pink Lady."
SHUBERT—"The Pink Lady."
TREMONT—"The Pink Lady."

NEW YORK
ASTOR—"The Ark."
RELIANCE—"The Ark."
COHAN—"The Ark."
COLLIERS—"The Ark."
CRITERION—"The Ark."
EMPIRE—"The Ark."
GAIETY—"The Ark."
GLOBE—"The Ark."
GRAND—"The Ark."
HARRIS—"The Ark."
Herald Square—"The Ark."
HIPPODROME—"The Ark."
Hudson—"The Ark."
Knox—"The Ark."
LYRIC—"The Ark."
MANHATTAN—"The Ark."
LYCUM—"The Ark."
MAXINE—"The Ark."
NEW AMSTERDAM—"The Ark."
PLAYHOUSE—"The Ark."
REPUBLIC—"The Ark."
THIRTY-NINTH—"The Ark."
WALLACKS—"The Ark."
WEST END—"The Ark."

CHICAGO
AUDITORIUM—"The Ark."
BLACKSTONE—"The Ark."
CORT—"The Ark."
HARRIS—"The Ark."
GRAND—"The Ark."
ILLINOIS—"The Ark."
SUNNYBROOK—"The Ark."

EGYPT RESEARCH METHODS TOLD BY DR. REISNER

Two hundred and twenty men in a long row each dug a pit, took a step forward, dug another pit and so advanced step by step for a distance of 150 miles in the Nubian desert, for the purpose of determining whether the subsoil was of geological formation or the work of man.

It was by such systematic methods as these, said Dr. George A. Reisner in the opening lecture of his course on Egypt at the Lowell Institute Tuesday afternoon, that the Harvard University Museum of Fine Arts Egyptian expedition has accomplished such great things and revolutionized archeological research.

Dr. Reisner described the methods used in the camp to gain a coordination of specially trained men and explained with the help of lantern slides, the methods used to gain an exact and complete record of the work done. He showed how they used the card catalogue system in the field in combination with a photographic record of every step taken in the excavations.

BIDS ARE OPENED TO SUPPLY 11,000 GAS LAMPS TO CITY

At the office of Superintendent Mullen at the supply department today bids were opened on equipment for 11,000 gas lamps complete, to burn three cubic feet of gas per hour, as follows: Novelty Manufacturing Company, 60 candlepower, \$6 each; United Gas Light Manufacturing Company, New York, 90 candlepower, \$6.40 each; Ehrlich & Graetz, Berlin, Germany, 120 candlepower, \$4.99 each plus the duty which is about 45 per cent, and would make the cost of each lamp about \$6.67.

The city owns the uprights which are in use at present on which the incandescent lights are burned. They are also piped for gas. The city intends to put an extension on each pole which will cost \$7 each. An appropriation of \$300,000 has been made for the installation of a city-owned gas lighting plant. If the cheapest light, the cost of which is \$6, is selected it will cost \$143,000 to install the new equipment. This amount includes the cost for the extension of the poles.

PEACE PACTS AND NEW ENGLAND TO BE DISCUSSED

Arbitration and New England's possibilities will be the chief topics of discussion at the "New England Development" dinner to be given by the City Club in co-operation with the Chamber of Commerce and the Massachusetts Peace Society in the auditorium of the club this evening. George Smith, president of the chamber, is to preside.

David J. Foster of Vermont, a congressman and former chairman of the House committee on foreign affairs, will be the principal speaker and the subject of his address is "New England and the Arbitration Treaties of President Taft." Mr. Foster contends that "dollar diplomacy" has advanced commercial interests of the United States in Latin-American countries and in the Orient.

Other speakers will be Nahum J. Bachelder of New Hampshire, former Governor, "New England as a Summer Resort"; Francis T. Bowles of the Fore River Ship Building Company, "New England Shipbuilding"; D. O. Ives, manager of the transportation department of the Chamber of Commerce, "Transportation Development."

Others who have been invited to speak are Governor Foss, Mayor Fitzgerald, John S. Lawrence, Charles C. Hoyt and George H. Ellis.

DOLLAR SHIPS MAY FLY CHINA'S FLAG

SAN FRANCISCO—Capt. Robert Dolan, president of the Dollar Steamship Company, recently sailed for the Orient, accompanied by his wife, and while his first visit will be to Japan, it is understood that his real object in the trip is to complete at Peking arrangements for the subsidization of the ships of the Dollar line by the Chinese government.

MEYER BLOOMFIELD TALKS TO PUPILS ON THEIR OPPORTUNITIES

That efforts are now being made to give the youth of today a better start and that the schools, the business men and others all over the country are interested, was the statement made by Meyer Bloomfield in his talk to the pupils of the High School of Commerce in the hall of the Patrick A. Collins school, Worthington street, today. He pointed out that business and manufacturing and even social life are more complex than ever, and that it is important to learn in advance, as far as possible, what the conditions are that one must meet with later on, and that to aid in this direction is the object of the vocational guidance movement. He said in part:

"Now the students of a vocational school like the High School of Commerce have practically chosen their work. The problem therefore will be how to succeed in the chosen field. The chief purpose of any training is not to enable you to shine but to enable you to serve. Your capacity for service to others is what will measure the extent of your success. Your life in general is a worthwhile life in so far as it carries good will towards others, high purposes and a powerful desire to be helpful; such conduct makes for standards and outlook for ideals."

"Some persons believe that vocational training is incompatible with what they call cultural training. It is possible to give the former in a sordid spirit, and it is likewise possible to so 'culturalize' as to unfit one. Nothing can be more un-American than to divide education or working life itself in this fashion. It breeds contempt for work and the worker. It makes for an aristocracy of parasitism instead of a democracy of common service."

"We want the spirit of service in culture and the spirit of culture in even the humblest occupations. Society should not permit any work to be done that brings loss of development and self-respect, nor should it fail to provide the kind of schools which stand squarely for the dignity of work and the conditions favorable to the cultivation of such dignity. Your future work, therefore, is rich in cultural possibilities."

TARIFF LEAGUE READY FOR WORK

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—The Tariff Publicity League is preparing today for its campaign among the voters of the state. Dr. Fenner H. Peckham, who acted as chairman of the meeting yesterday at which the league was organized, proposed a permanent organization, and the following were elected as officers: President, Dr. Fenner H. Peckham; vice-presidents, Col. Joseph E. Fletcher, Lyman B. Goff of Pawtucket, Charles Sisson and William Clark; executive committee, John O. Ames, Harrison Benn of Joseph Benn & Sons; Harris H. Bucklin, assistant treasurer of Interlaken mills; John W. Coggeshall, agent of Riverside Worsted mills; Frederick L. Jenckes; Arthur L. Kelley, president of the Mechanical Fabric Company; Webster Knight of B. B. & R. Knight Company; James R. MacColl of the Lorraine Manufacturing Company; Charles H. Merriam, Jr., of the Manville Company; G. Richmond Parsons, Frank E. Richmond, 2d, treasurer of Crompton Company; Howard O. Sturges, Robert W. Taft and Harold C. Whitman of the Esmond mills.

CORNELL GIVES 18 SCHOLARSHIPS

ITHACA, N. Y.—The Cornell University faculty announced the winners of the 18 university scholarships which recently were contested for by competitive examination. The scholarships are for two years and pay \$200 a year. Five of the winners come from the Brooklyn girls' high school while the other is from New York.

The Brooklyn boys' high school won five scholarships while the Jamaica, and Ithaca high schools won two each. The others went to graduates of high schools in Albany, Walton, Washington and Buffalo.

MAINE CENTRAL TO BUILD HARMONY, ME.

HARMONY, Me.—It is understood that the Maine Central railroad is soon to build the extension from Mainstream to Harmony village. The company has petitioned the railroad commission for a new location in place of the one surveyed for the Sebasticook & Moosehead railroad before it was merged with the Maine Central.

NAVAL MOBILIZATION CALLED EXHIBIT FOR NATION BY MR. MEYER

WASHINGTON—Explaining the object of the naval mobilization about to take place, Secretary Meyer, secretary of the navy department, said today in a copy-right story sent out by the United Press: "On Oct. 31 and Nov. 1 there will be mobilized in New York harbor for inspection and review the most powerful aggregation of fighting ships ever assembled under the American flag. Rear Admiral Osterhaus will have under his immediate command 102 warships from dreadnoughts to tiny submarines. At the same time, the entire strength of the Pacific fleet will be assembled under the command of Rear Admiral Thomas at Los Angeles."

"The purpose of this mobilization, almost unprecedented in American naval history, is twofold. Primarily it is to show the preparedness of the fleet and the defects, if any, in personnel and material."

"I have sought to impress upon the country the fact that the fleet is the navy and the navy the fleet; all else is auxiliary. Therefore, it is my purpose to do all that I can to develop the fleet as a highly-organized, self-sustaining, efficient potential sea-fighting power."

"Making all the ships ready for the great assembly will be a splendid test of the ability of the fleet and of the organization, in answer to the requirements which would be imposed upon them in case of a sudden emergency."

"Secondarily, the mobilization is for the benefit of the nation. I want to bring the navy closer to the people. I want as many citizens as possible to see the fleet assembled in its greatest strength. The people pay for the navy cheerfully."

BAY STATE FIREMEN GATHER AT LAWRENCE FOR 32D CONVENTION

OHIO LEGISLATURE EXPENSES GROW

COLUMBUS, O.—Despite the many promises of the Democrats that the last session of the Ohio Legislature would be run on economical lines, figures announced by State Auditor Fullington recently showed that the cost of the seventy-ninth session of the Legislature was \$303,937.65, against \$278,232.52 for the seventy-eighth session, an increase of \$25,705.13.

There were 151 days in the last session and the average cost was \$2013.23 per day.

The figures in both instances include the \$1000 salary of members of the House and Senate for the year in which the session was held, together with the mileage allowed for the session.

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The Paris Verdict "Statuesque Lines
—The Corsetless Effect"

ADmits to BOTH SHOWS

ITALY AS A MARPLOT IN MANIPULATIONS BY THE GERMAN EMPIRE

(Continued from page one)

published, they will be found to approach more or less accurately to some one or other of the numerous guesses which have found their way into the press of Europe and that is about all.

Today the same stream of surmise is being poured out over Tripoli, and here the only reliable information consists of the meager admissions which have been made by the Italian government as to the action of its fleet in the Mediterranean. Everything else is purely in the nature of guesswork, and Tripoli was bombarded quite an unnatural number of times in the course of the first four days of hostilities. The foreign correspondents of The Christian Science Monitor have supplied its readers with entirely accurate information, from absolutely authoritative sources, as to the claims and denials of the parties to the struggle over Tripoli, and these claims and denials must have done much to give those who have studied them an accurate view of the immediate situation. Behind all this there lie, however, the real causes of the difficulties in the Mediterranean, and these hinge upon those questions of higher politics which are no secret to the well informed, though it by no means necessarily follows that they are allowed to obtain publicity without careful editing.

What is puzzling the chancelleries of Europe today, so far as the near eastern question is concerned, is the real strength of Muhammadanism. The United Kingdom, as the greatest Muhammadan power in the world, is the most vitally interested in this, but other governments are forced to take it seriously into their calculations. That a united Europe could sweep the Ottoman empire across the Dardanelles, is undoubtedly true, but a united Europe is the exact thing that the Ottoman empire has not got to fear. Hence these intrigues, politely known as diplomatic negotiations, undertaken for securing the ear of the Sultan. What no one knows, probably not even the Sublime Porte itself, is the amount of fanaticism which would be let loose by the hoisting of the green flag and an appeal to the Muhammadans of the world, on the grounds that the Caliph at Constantinople was in danger of an attack from Christendom. The Turkish statesmen who understand this most thoroughly know that it represents a powerful card in their game and make no particular secret of the fact that it will be played if European pressure becomes too severe and probably whether the Porte itself likes it or not.

It is understood that the agents of the Salonika committee have been sent to the various Muhammadan countries in the east, and that these agents are engaged in organizing "the faithful" for any eventualities which may transpire. The difficulties which might be caused by a simultaneous rally of the Muhammadan supporters of the Caliph in Africa, Tunis, Tripoli and Egypt, to say nothing of India, Turkestan, Persia and the Caucasus, when united with the trained troops of Asia Minor and Turkey-in-Europe, are impossible to exaggerate.

The statesmen of the Wilhelmstrasse have long understood the factor of Turkey in European politics, and having no Muhammadan subjects of their own, have engaged in a deliberate course of attempting to alienate the sympathies of Turkey from the other powers in their own favor. Baron Marschall von Bieberstein, the German ambassador in Constantinople, has been the most brilliant exponent of the Ottoman policy of the German empire. No minister since the time of Lord Stratford de Redcliffe, the great Elchi, has ever occupied so extraordinary a position in the councils of the Sublime Porte. Through his brilliant handling of the diplomatic situation, all the advantages which have accrued to Germany through the appointment of Field Marshal von der Goltz, as the maker of the Turkish army, as well as through the commercial efforts of the financiers of the Weltpolitik group, have been consolidated. Germany seemed on the highroad to take the place of the United Kingdom in dominating the politics of Constantinople, when the foreign office in Italy despatched its fateful ultimatum.

The world has wondered what was the true reason for the launching of this thunderbolt. The volume of Italian interests in Tripoli seemed scarcely to warrant it, while the eventualities of a campaign in the mountains of that country against the combined Ottoman and Arab forces was quite capable of ending in another Adowa. Italy, too, was a member of the triple alliance and her decision could not fail to be unpalatable either to Austria, with whom she has an understanding on the subject of Albania, or to Germany, as the friend in shining armor of the Caliph at Constantinople as well as the Kaiser at Vienna. The fact seems to be that German diplomacy had been a little too successful, that, checked at Agadir, Herr von Siderlen-Waechter had turned his eyes towards Tripoli and that a German protectorate of that country, or at all events, the granting of special political and commercial advantages to Germany, was under consideration by the Porte.

In these circumstances, Italy struck. It was certainly now or never, for if Germany had once got a footing on the north African littoral at Tripoli, the

Italian dreams of expansion in the Barbary state would have received their coup de grace.

For this reason the Italian case against Turkey was summed up. The document cannot be said to be strikingly effective, nor probably have such reasons often been adduced as a casus belli, backed by an ultimatum intended to be practically unacceptable. This would account for the anger of the German press, an anger which has manifested itself in the obviously ridiculous charge that England had incited Italy to take this step, with the object of breaking up the triple alliance, driven home by bitter references to Italian policy as nothing better than that of a freebooter.

In all probability, no party to an alliance has ever expressed itself through its press with quite the same disregard for the feelings of another party, and the action of Italy, followed by the comments of Germany, can scarcely have done much to consolidate the triple alliance. At the same time, it is only necessary to think reasonably for a few moments in order to realize how supremely ridiculous is the charge against the United Kingdom. The United Kingdom, of all countries in the world, is, in the first place, the one with least reason to wish to see the Muhammadan question stirred up, and, in the second place, it could scarcely serve the tradition of English sea policy in the Mediterranean to have the French bases of Toulon, Algiers and Bizerta at the western extremity, duplicated by the Italian bases at Spezia and Tripoli in the mid-Mediterranean, especially as it is the avowed aim of Italian nationalism to gain possession of Malta, and so dominate the whole western and eastern ends of that sea.

The fact is that Italy, as has before been pointed out in these columns, saw that such an opportunity as that which occurred in the last hours of September, was never likely to occur again; for those hours saw England, France, and Germany engaged in the unsolved question of Morocco, at a moment when Germany was casting about for a quid pro quo in Tripoli, but was not in a position forcibly to support her claims.

BAY STATE NEWS

ARLINGTON

The board of directors of the Arlington Boat Club announces these committees for the season's activities just begun: Entertainment, Howard L. Bennett, Hoar, manager; house, George H. Peirce, George M. Brooks and H. Walter Gleason; tennis, Alfred E. Myers and Harry C. Robbins; library, Ernest H. Freeman; membership, George M. Brooks, Roger W. Homer, Frank L. Cousins, Frank W. Hewitt and Herbert A. Moses; reception, George M. Brooks, H. Walter Gleason, Henry D. Kidder, Chester W. Whitney, Samuel Usher, 2d, Roger W. Homer, Theodore C. Everett, Philip A. Hendrick, Edwin L. Stephenson and Harrie H. Whitney; auditing, Herbert M. Day and Osborne H. Pitcher.

MEDFORD

Essay contests were held in the public schools Tuesday when more than 100 pupils competed for medals. The judges of the contest are Fred H. Nickerson, superintendent of schools; William P. Jones, a member of the Somerville city government, and the Rev. Leo J. Logan. The winners will be announced the last of the week.

Henry Warren Poor of the normal art school was the speaker at the meeting of the Medford Woman's Club in high school hall Tuesday, his subject being "Celebrated Pictures by Old and New Masters." Mrs. Eleanor N. Teal of the art and travel committee presided and musical selections were rendered by Miss Edith Swift.

CHELSEA

The Girls Club has elected these officers: President, Mrs. Edward L. Mudge; vice-president, Miss Mary S. Keene; secretary, Miss Abbie Ferrell; treasurer, Miss Ethel Gould; directors, Mrs. Edward W. Bancroft, Miss Ella R. Bacon, Mrs. Ralph W. E. Hopper, Mrs. E. Frank Guild, Miss Alice C. Keene, Miss Anna S. Shibley, Miss Edith Bush. Classes in dramatic work, dressmaking and millinery have been arranged at the club rooms evenings for girls employed during the day, under the direction of Miss Edith Bush, Miss Marion L. Davis and Mrs. Hathorne.

The rehearsals of the Mendelssohn Club are being held in the First Congregational church, under the direction of Osbourne McConathy, supervisor of music in the public schools. The concerts are scheduled for Dec. 7, also Feb. 8 and May 21, 1912.

MELROSE

A mass meeting of residents of the western section of the city has been called for Friday evening by the Playgrounds Association, to be held in the D. W. Gooch school hall, to urge the passage at the municipal election of a bond issue of \$10,000 for the beginning of a plan of playgrounds for the schools of the city. The order to be acted upon provides for playgrounds at the Lincoln and Gooch schools.

George O. W. Servis, superintendent of public works, has forwarded to Mayor E. H. Moore an estimate of the cost of land takings and the buildings of a street paralleling Main street west of Main street between Essex and West Foster streets as \$12,000.

ARLINGTON HEIGHTS

The Sunshine Club is holding a meeting this afternoon.

The Friday Social Club will give a musicale next Tuesday at the residence of Mrs. Nellie M. Farmer, the president of the W. R. C. The proceeds will be for a new piano for the Park Avenue Orthodox Congregational church.

UNIVERSALISTS OPEN BIENNIAL CONVENTION AT SPRINGFIELD, MASS

(Continued from page one)

National Young People's Christian Union by A. Ingham Bicknell of Massachusetts. The Rev. Marguerite Hess of Texas responded. Reports of various committees and boards followed. Mrs. Nellie M. Souder of Indiana reporting for the executive board, Mrs. Minnie J. Ayres of Rhode Island for the corresponding secretary, Miss Emma J. Foster of Massachusetts for the treasurer, Mrs. Virginia H. Brown of Massachusetts for the publishing committee.

Mrs. Theresa A. Williams of Washington, president of the alliance, delivered her address on the achievements of the organization in the last two years and outlined the work it hopes to do in the future. Reports on the following activities were made: Church building loan fund, Mrs. Alice J. Allen, Vermont; traveling loan libraries, Mrs. Maud B. Cobb, Connecticut; postoffice mission, Mrs. Mary W. Shutter, Minnesota; mite boxes, Mrs. Virginia H. Brown, Massachusetts; philanthropy, Mrs. Theresa H. Patterson, Pennsylvania; statistics, Mrs. Lily P. Huntley, New York; Sunday school work, Mrs. Minnie J. Ayres, Rhode Island; committee on life memberships, Mrs. Maud B. Cobb, Connecticut. The Rev. Willard O. Bodell gave a report on the work being done in North Carolina, and the Rev. Francis A. Kimball of Vermont an address on "How a Transient Was Impressed." Miss Agnes M. Hathaway of Japan reported on work being done in that country.

The afternoon session will open with a rollcall of the states, and the program includes an address on "The Spirit in the Wheels" by the Rev. Effie K. McCollum of Jones, Ia.; "A Plea for the Blackmer Home," by the committee in charge of raising funds for that institution, and the election of officers. Benediction will be invoked by the Rev. Samuel G. Ayres of Rhode Island.

This evening the general convention will be called to order at 7:30.

"Social Service" will be the theme for a big public meeting Thursday evening, probably in St. Paul's church, and if not, in the Church of the Unity. An address on "The Social Awakening of the Churches" will be given by Rev. John Howard Mellich, rector of Church of the Holy Trinity, Brooklyn, N. Y. A business session will be conducted Friday morning, followed by a conference on "Church Efficiency." Saturday will be a busy day, the Laymen's League having its sessions and a general conference of superintendents being scheduled. On Saturday afternoon the delegates at the Women's National Missionary alliance meetings will have a reception for the women in attendance at the conventions in the Hotel Kimball, and at 7 o'clock that evening the convention banquet will be held at the Kimball. Services with special sermons by prominent clergymen will be held morning, afternoon and evening on Sunday.

MALDEN

The hearing in the high school hall tonight on the proposed new central fire station will probably be largely attended. The special committee of the Board of Trade will recommend alterations to the present fire station on Main street at an estimated cost of \$2500.

The trustees of the Malden lodge of Elks, known as the Elks Building Association, have elected as directors John A. Powers, George Stanley Harvey, T. J. Foley, William T. Powers, Edward E. Ephlin, Martin Guthrie, Henry W. Sprague, J. O. E. Johnson and Conrad Sawyer. William T. Powers was elected treasurer and Edward E. Ephlin secretary of the corporation.

WALTHAM

The Golden Rule Brotherhood of the First Congregational Church has elected the following officers: President, A. P. Williams; vice-president, James T. Johnson; secretary, J. Burt Bennett; treasurer, Herbert E. Jones; auditor, George C. Snow; advisory committee, the Rev. Frederick H. Page, Bradford W. Drake, Winthrop N. Crocker.

The city improvement committee of the Board of Trade is to make a favorable report to the board at its meeting tomorrow evening on the proposed extension of School street to Columbus avenue.

REVERE

Miss Alice Chapman will read "The Passing of the Third Floor Back" at the meeting of the Revere Woman's Club in the Congregational church this afternoon.

Paul Revere lodge, N. E. O. P., will initiate a class of 25 candidates Thursday evening. Francis Stickney, D. G. W., and suite will assist in the work, and it is expected that the supreme and grand lodges will be represented.

BEDFAM

The Republicans of this town will hold a rally this evening with Louis A. Frothingham, Joseph Walker and John E. White as speakers.

The Democrats have opened headquarters in the old postoffice block.

LINGTON

The first church supper at the Hancock Congregational church will be held tonight in the social rooms. The ladies of the "Parish house committee" will hold an apron sale after the supper.

RECEPTION TO SENATOR GARDNER
ROCKLAND, Me.—Senator Obadiah Gardner's fellow citizens united last night in giving him a non-partisan reception in the new Unitarian Temple.

The first and only noteworthy collection of the season is now offered in MATERIALS FOR THE Opera and Evening Functions

Our selling
sections are so
arranged that
shopping here
is made a
pleasure in a
hundred time-
saving ways.

THE approach of the winter season with its promise of a hundred and one activities, each calling for attention to beauty and correctness in dress, finds us prepared as never before to satisfy your exact wants—whatever they may be—with stocks surpassing anything ever shown in New England. A happy choice and the assurance of absolute perfection in materials, workmanship and style are yours if you place your dependence upon this Great Store.

All of the materials spoken of in this advertisement are conveniently located on the street floor, main store.

Recruited from the greatest producing centres of the world, our stocks abound in more of the genuine values which you are intent on seeking, than can be found at any other store

New Rich Silks

Excelling in the wonderful beauty and richness which mark these goods as the most desirable for fashionable opera wear.

White Regal Satins, 43 inches wide, the perfection of foreign satins. A yard.....3.00, 4.00, 5.00

Double Faced Satins, in 36 inch and 42 inch widths, for opera coats and costumes. A yard...3.00 to 7.00

Black Roman Toga Velvets, the richest Lyons velvets, a yard.....4.00 to 8.00

Imported Brocades, exclusive designs in beautiful Swiss brocades. A yard.....2.50 to 7.00

European Novelty Silks, from the famous collections of France, Switzerland and Italy; in single dress lengths insuring exclusiveness. A yard 2.00 to 30.00

Desirable Dress Goods

An assortment of the most beautiful materials in all the colors now coming in demand.

Silk and Wool Moire, for gowns or capes, of light weight. A yard.....5.00

Chiffon Broadcloths, light chiffon weight, in 54-inch width and evening colors. A yard...2.50 to 3.00

Silk and Wool Poplins, in great variety. 42-inch widths. A yard.....1.50

Silk Voiles, rich importations in all the new colors. A yard.....2.00

Scotch Homespun, new color combinations, 50 to 54 inch widths. A yard.....2.00 and 2.50

Fine Quality Linings

These are most handsome and durable, being products of world's most celebrated makers.

Brocade Satin, 36 inches wide, for fur coats and opera wraps. A yard.....79c to 1.10

All-Silk Satin, 36 inches wide, high lustre, guaranteed for two seasons. A yard.....1.50

Latest in Buttons

The latest Parisian novelties are included in our stock. Countless novel, ingenious and catchy ideas are shown.

French Rhinestone Buttons in jewel effects. Each 3.00 to 6.00

Special Novelties in green and gold effects with the new French blue, hand-cut, hand-set stones; also in new pearl-and-celluloid ideas, in Paris colors. A dozen 2.00 to 84.00.

Tassels and Garnitures

In all the season's wanted effects and showing many happy innovations.

New Bolero Garnitures, in jet, silver, gold. Each 2.00 to 15.00

Beaded Girdles to match.....2.00 to 6.00

Metallic Laces—The very latest of Parisian novelties, in French gold, bronzes, steels, gun metals. A yard.....50c to 9.00

Rhinestone and Pearl—Most widely adapted for evening use; trimmings to match, in very latest ideas. A yard.....1.00 to 12.50

New Bandings—In gold and silver effects, pastel and Oriental colorings. A yard...2.00 to 18.50

Dainty Laces

In the most novel and unique ideas, and adapted to fill the multitude of latest fashionable uses.

Point Venise Laces in edges, insertions and allover, of new designs in the finest texture for panels, yokes and other dress trimming, from 1 to 18 inches wide. A yard.....25c to 10.00

Real Filet Insertions in fine designs from 2 to 8 inches wide. A yard.....1.25 to 10.50

Fine French Laces, hand run in white and cream, from 2 to 9 inches wide. A yard.....1.00 to 3.50

Real Irish Laces—Our latest imports in edges, insertions, beadings, motif and allovers. A yard.....25c to 30.00

Jordan Marsh Company

INITIATIVE IS TO BE DEMANDED BY SINGLE TAX MEN

That it will take an active part in the state campaign for the initiative and referendum was decided by the Massachusetts Single Tax League Tuesday night. It was decided to aid the Massachusetts Direct Legislation League but to work individually and secure pledges from candidates.

President James R. Carret declared that further efforts to press single tax reform upon the Legislature should now be suspended until the adoption of direct legislation, power had returned to the people.

John G. Pike analyzed the vote by which the 70 members of the House who voted against the referendum had been elected, in order to show how narrow the majority had been in most cases and how little effort was needed to turn the scale.

The following officers were elected: President, James R. Carret; vice-president, Robert B. Capon; secretary, Edwin Thatcher Clark; treasurer, Comfort A. Adams; executive committee, Ernest E. Brazier, Weldon L. Crossman, Lewis J. Johnson, John R. Nichols, John G. Pike and Henry Sterling.

PLANS ARRANGED FOR CHELSEA RALLY

William H. Robinson, candidate for senator, will preside at a Republican rally to be held in Grand Army hall, Chelsea, Monday evening. The speakers will include Lieutenant-Governor Frothingham, Congressman Ernest H. Roberts of Chelsea, Congressman Scott of Kansas, Alexander McGregor, and others. The committee of arrangements includes William H. Farnum, chairman of the Republican city committee, former Congressman Hudson L. Hall, Duncan Henderson, and Harry Smith.

VOTING MACHINE CAMPAIGN OPENS

Having for its object the ratification by the people on election day of the amendment to the state constitution authorizing the use of voting machines, the Voters League of Massachusetts Tuesday night started what is to be a statewide campaign by exhibiting the machine in Hoxey hall, Waltham. League members will start Monday on an automobile tour of the state, which will last until election day.

THREE MILLION POUNDS OF FISH IN AT T WHARF

More than 100 sail vessels are tied up at T wharf today. Even Long wharf was utilized as a berth for the vessels, which were tied up three deep on the end of the pier. Large fleets began to arrive last week, and each day this week many boats came in, all remaining until more favorable conditions prevail.

During the past five days a total of 3,416,500 pounds of fish has been brought to the pier, and it is said to be the record for a five-day list of arrivals. Two million pounds is considered a large weekly catch, but this is thought to be the largest receipt of fish ever brought in during five consecutive days. Today's arrivals brought approximately 700,000 pounds, up to a late hour.

The last two days in last week saw 36 vessels in, Monday brought 30, Tuesday 34, and today 21, with more coming in.

DINNER FOR GENERAL CLARK

Maj.-Gen. Embury P. Clark, M. V. M., retired, will be given a dinner this evening by his friends in the militia at Hotel Brunswick. Major Scarnb has charge of the affair.

SOCIAL SERVICE LECTURES FOR NORMAL SCHOOL

A new feature has been inaugurated at the Boston Normal school by its headmaster, Wallace M. Boyden, who has invited six prominent people, active in social service, to lecture on work in which they are especially interested.

Tomorrow Miss Alice Higgins of the Associated Charities will tell the students of her work. The other speakers will be Robert A. Wood of the South Bay Union, Miss Sallie E. Beck, school visitor for the Eliot school; Miss Ida M. Cannon, and Dr. J. R. Brackett of the school for social workers.

Professor Boyden is planning another series of lectures, to start at the beginning of the new year, on industrial education.

T. L. O'Brien—H. E. Russell—R. J. Dunkle

INSURANCE OF ALL KINDS

O'Brien & Russell

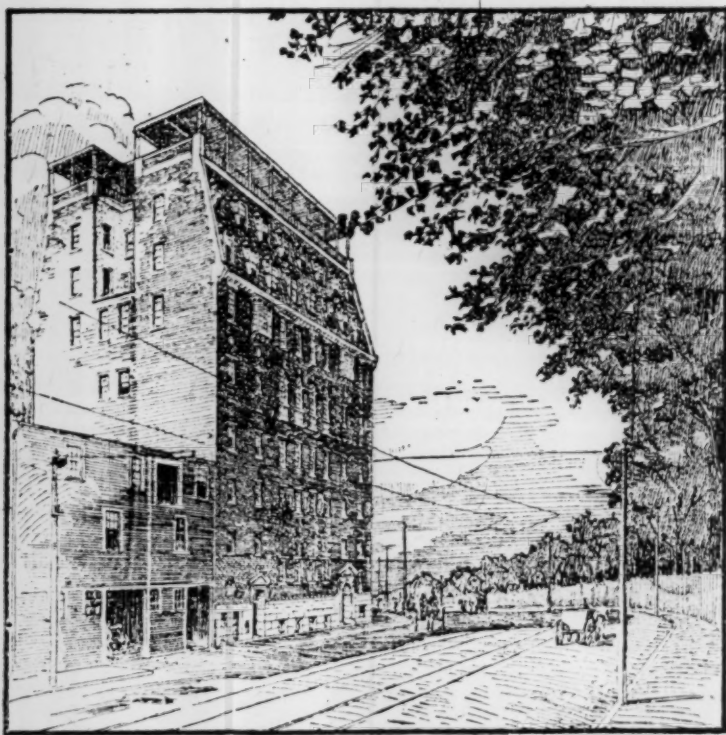
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10 TRIPLE PLACE,
Boston, Mass.

THEATER TO BE BUILT TO MEET LONG FELT NEED SUSTAINED BY THE PEOPLE OF WEST END

AS NEW THEATER BUILDING WILL LOOK PROVISION TO BE MADE FOR DRAMA



Architect's drawing of Elizabeth Peabody House to be built in West End

Elizabeth Peabody House
Which Will Be Begun Next
March, Will Have Modern
Hall Like Amphitheater

NEED LONG FELT

Foreign Plays to Be Given
in Original Language and
Standard English Pieces
Will Both Be Attractive

HARVARD TO HELP

FOR many years social workers in the West End have been seriously handicapped by the lack of an adequate auditorium or hall which could be used for neighborhood mass meetings and for giving to the people entertainment of a good sort. The new Elizabeth Peabody house, which is to be begun in March, 1912, will meet this need by having on its first floor a fully equipped modern theater which will seat 300 people.

The seats both on the ground floor and in the balcony will be arranged in amphitheater style thus making it possible for every one to hear and see to advantage. Windows at the back and front will not only give plenty of fresh air but permit the theater to be used mornings and afternoons without artificial lighting. The moderate size of the hall while fully meeting neighborhood demand, will help to make possible that intimate relationship between actors, or speakers, and audience which is such a telling factor in successful public speaking or stage work and which often cannot be secured in an auditorium of larger proportions. In fact in matter of size, arrangement and equipment the theater is to be well nigh ideal.

Great Aim in View

Of more vital interest than the building itself, however, is the great purpose which this theater is to serve in the West End. Its possibilities for good seem almost unlimited, and those who stand back of this enterprise are confident that through its agency some of the most difficult of neighborhood problems are to be successfully solved.

The desire for entertainment is universal, likewise the dramatic instinct. The West End theater will give opportunity for the cultivation of both by presenting for a very small sum plays, concerts, lectures and moving pictures, also by training the people themselves to take part in plays and operettas of

real merit, thus conserving natural resources which now go to waste.

The fact that the theater is to be right among the people is bound to make it a success from the start, it is felt. There will be no need for "dressing up" on the part of the audience, no time wasted in a long walk to the place of entertainment.

After supper father, mother and perhaps grandmother too, and a happy group of brothers and sisters will flock to Charles street, and in the delightful atmosphere of an attractive theater forget everything save the pleasure of the hour. The theater is to be essentially a "home" theater as well as a common meeting place for many nationalities. In some measure it will inevitably take the place in part of the ordinary moving picture show and also of the Esplanade where hundreds have spent the summer evenings.

Methods to Be Unique

The nature of the entertainments to be given will be such as will meet neighborhood needs in several unique ways, ways which reveal on the part of those most interested in the success of the theater a practical insight into what is best for the immigrant population of the West End. There is to be no catering to a craving for the melodramatic but there is to be a continuous appeal to the desire for the true and refined which exists in every individual.

In the first place, good foreign plays are to be presented, plays in the language of the people themselves. The Gaelic, Yiddish and Italian drama are to be made part of each year's program besides numerous folk-plays which shall serve to make American and immigrant alike familiar with the native life of the people of many nations.

"Atmosphere" to Be True

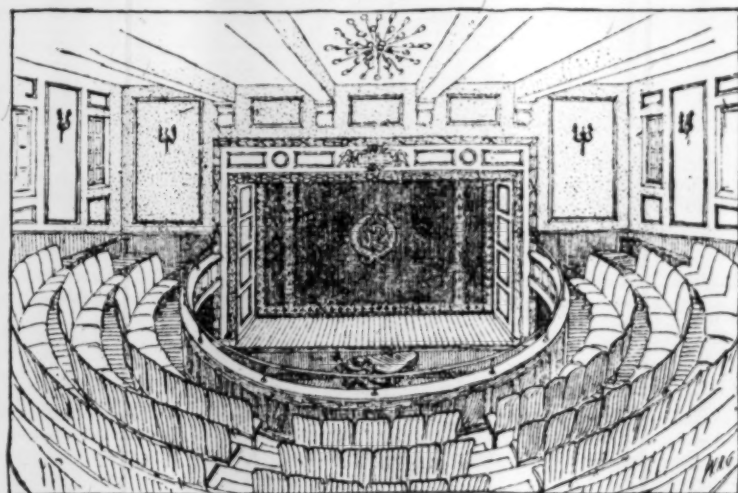
Not only are the foreign plays to be enacted in the original language but the stage settings and costumes are also to be foreign so that the true atmosphere may be adequately preserved. What it will mean to West End Italians, Jews, and Germans to have the opportunity to witness plays in their own language can best be appreciated by those Americans who have been fortunate enough to have had a similar experience at some time in foreign climes. Happy memories are awakened followed by the thought that, after all, the home land is not altogether lost to its departed children, and thus the heart of the spectator is won at the outset.

In addition to foreign plays standard English plays are also to be presented including Shakespearean drama. Boys and girls who delight in reading "Julius Caesar" in school will be doubly pleased to see it artistically enacted, while to the fathers and mothers who have come from Italy and to whom the Roman forum is as well known as Faneuil hall to Bostonians the presentation of this tragedy should be a genuine treat. Nor will it be merely the Italian portion of the audience who will be interested, for Caesar, Brutus and Antony are types common to every age and nation. The rollicking fun of "The Taming of the Shrew" and the mixture of pathos and comedy in "The Merchant of Venice" may likewise be expected to strike a responsive chord in the hearts of a West End audience.

Harvard Will Help

Sometimes the plays used will be written by Harvard students who thus will have a splendid opportunity to "try out" their work in a real theater with an audience not over critical perhaps as to technique and plot arrangement but keen judges nevertheless as to whether the play makes a sincere appeal to the common heart of humanity. This scheme of cooperation between a great university and a city settlement will doubtless arouse interest throughout the playwriting world; at all events it gives a valuable and unique privilege to the future writers of American drama.

Sometimes plays will be given by students from private schools in the Back Bay district and by various church groups, sometimes the actors will be the people themselves, especially those who are members of one of the



View of proscenium arch and stage of Elizabeth Peabody House

four Elizabeth Peabody dramatic clubs. The educational training which comes to a West End man or woman, boy or girl who takes part in an English play can scarcely be estimated. The rehearsal is become a school for teaching the English language inasmuch as correct pronunciation and clear enunciation are absolutely necessary for a successful performance. By the time the play is ready for presentation the actors have not only learned a great deal about stage business, they have also secured a new and lasting foothold on the English language and are that much better prepared to play in real life the part of American citizens.

Plays Will Be Clean

Another advantage to be offered by the theater will be the opportunity of wisely satisfying the imagination. The love of the romantic and exciting which leads boys to devour the adventures depicted in the "nickel thriller" and girls to waste hours over sentimental novels will find a normal vent in plays where they are allowed to represent heroes and heroines of a true and not artificial type and where their emotions can be led along safe channels to a happy culmination in truly realistic work.

Besides the purely dramatic work there will be operettas by the settlement, singing classes and concerts with varied programs. The moving picture show is also to have its share in the good work of this West End theater and at the opening may draw larger crowds than anything else offered.

One splendid use to which the moving pictures will be put will be to present the history of different nationalities. As in the case of the foreign plays, so here scenes from the homeland will help to bridge over the past and the present and keep alive worthy memories. But the work is not to stop here else it would fail of its ultimate purpose.

Historic to Be Shown

Scenes from American history are also to appear, for it goes without saying that no immigrant can clearly understand American life unless he knows American history, and it likewise goes without saying that the average immigrant is not going through the laborious process of learning American history by reading it in the English language, any more than the average American will acquire his knowledge of Italian history by reading the works of Machiavelli. But to sit at ease and see history realistically presented in moving pictures is quite a different matter and one which eventually brings as clear a knowledge of Thomas Jefferson and Abraham Lincoln as the spectators have had previously of Garibaldi or Bismarck or Burke.

The meaning of the expression "the land of the free" has not always been correctly interpreted by incoming peoples. This is where historical moving pictures can destroy any false ideas, make clear the true principles of our form of government and advance the outlook that much farther on the path to helpful citizenship.

Children Catered For

The moving picture shows, which are to be for the most part continuous, are to be supplemented by first class vaudeville for the children, thus solving the problem of how to entertain boys and girls between school hours and supper time, especially in rainy weather when outdoor games are impossible.

Often times the theater will be used for stereopticon lectures where the people will be shown pictures of model houses, ideal street and alley conditions and be given other practical information in an attractive form.

The value to the West End and indeed to all Boston of such a theater as this cannot be overestimated. The estimated cost is \$27,470, part of which has already been subscribed. The enterprise demands and will doubtless have the hearty support of all public-spirited citizens. The committee which has this project especially in charge consists of Prof. George P. Baker of Harvard, Dr. Richard C. Cabot and Henry C. Greene. With others who are fully informed of the enterprise they realize the untold good this theater will make possible and are sparing no efforts to make it a thorough success.

Similar theaters are said to be needed in every crowded district in Boston. Under present conditions the constant hunger for recreation has little chance for satisfaction save in cheap melodrama and the public dance hall. The settlements and neighborhood houses are doing their best to supply a substitute but on account of the limited capacity of their halls cannot reach hundreds who long for diversion. Here is the opportunity

for people of discernment and money to come to the rescue and by supporting the Elizabeth Peabody theater and helping to build similar theaters in other parts of Boston to happily the existence of thousands.

MERCHANTS TO AID OREGON COLLEGE

SALEM, Ore.—The campaign for \$100,000 for Willamette University is on. This is the amount that the business men of Salem are undertaking.

As a straight business proposition it meets great favor, for Willamette University now brings an income to Salem equal to a pay-roll of 200 men at \$2.50 per day for every working day in the year.

In addition, people come to Salem because the university is here, bringing hundreds of thousands of dollars with them.

Now the business men have visions of a \$1,000,000 institution, made possible by the offer of \$100,000 by R. A. Booth and \$50,000 by James J. Hill.

SUCCESS ATTENDS MUSIC FESTIVAL

PORTLAND, Me.—Success marks the progress of the Maine music festival. An orchestral matinee Tuesday included Dvorak's symphony, "From the New World." The soloists were Miss Ethel S. Smith and Ernest J. Hill, both of Portland.

In the evening the Auditorium was filled. The soloists were Miss Lois Elwell, soprano; Miss Lilla Ormond, mezzo soprano; Howard R. Stevens, baritone; Lambert Murphy, tenor, and Royal F. Damm, bass.

NEWS BRIEFS

NEW CITY HALL IS PLANNED

OLYMPIA, Wash.—Olympia is soon to have a new City Hall which will also contain quarters for the police and fire departments, as the city council has sold the present City Hall and site for \$10,000. The plans for the new structure call for a two-story building, which will be faced with white pressed brick, common brick or plain reinforced concrete.

INDIANA CITY INCREASES AREA

INDIANAPOLIS—Hobart Lake, Ind., with a population of less than 2000 recently completed the annexation of 10,000 acres of territory, making it the largest city in area in Indiana, eclipsing even Gary and Hammond.

OREGON RAILROAD FILES REPORT

SALEM, Ore.—The first report of the Deschutes Railroad Company has been received by the state railroad commission. The mileage is shown to be 90.6 miles with 69.49 miles of track constructed during the year.

BEET CROP BREAKS RECORD

RACINE, Wis.—The sugar production in Racine and Kenosha is the largest ever grown in this section of the country. There are over 15,000 acres contracted for by the various sugar beet companies. The large crop has caused the railway company to put in new side tracks and switches in order to handle the enormous crop.

ELECT PROF. GOODNIGHT DIRECTOR

MADISON, Wis.—Prof. Scott H. Goodnight of the German department has been appointed director of the summer session of the University of Wisconsin in place of Prof. George C. Sillery, resigned.

BUILDING PLANS APPROVED

MADISON, Wis.—The regents of the University of Wisconsin have accepted plans for two new wings for the chemistry building, the new home economics building, the university extension building, the agricultural chemistry building, the new women's dormitory and the gymnasium annex.

OHIO CONCERNS PAY MORE TAXES

COLUMBUS — Telephone companies will pay the state treasury a total of \$163,591.65 in excise taxes this year, compared to \$141,006.90 last year. The tax is 1.2 per cent on their gross receipts, which amount, in the aggregate, this year to \$18,515,171, as compared to \$11,758,017 last year.

EDUCATORS FROM MANY SECTIONS TO MEET IN PROVIDENCE

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—Educators from many sections of the country will be in this city Nov. 3 and 4 in attendance upon the annual session of the Rhode Island Institute of Instruction. Several meetings have been arranged, according to the scope of the work, in addition to the general meetings of the institute which are for all the teachers of the state.

Infantry hall, the largest hall in the city, has been secured for the general sessions, while the smaller departmental gatherings will be held in the state normal school, the Classical high school and the Technical high school.

William H. Holmes, president of the institute and superintendent of schools of Westerly, will give his annual address at the opening meeting on Friday morning, Nov. 3. This session will open with an organ recital by Robert A. H. Clark and invocation by the Rev. Frank H. Decker.

Zenas W. Bliss, Lieutenant-Governor of Rhode Island, will give the address of welcome to the educators in behalf of the state and Mayor Fletcher is expected to speak for the city. William H. P. Faunce, president of Brown University will be the first speaker, following Mr. Holmes. Dr. Faunce's subject will be "Extension Courses."

J. D. Harvey, president of Stout institute, Menominee, Wis., will speak on "More and Better Education for Those Leaving School Too Early." Dr. H. H. Goddard, director of the research training school in Vineland, N. J., will discuss "The Child." Committee meetings will conclude the first morning session.

The afternoon of Friday will be devoted to departmental sessions. The high school section will meet in the Classical high school with Sidney A. Sherman as chairman. Charles R. Harper, principal of the Central high school of Syracuse, N. Y., will speak on "The School for School Work."

Members of the grammar school section will meet in the Technical high school with Silas T. Nye as chairman. Dr. Joseph H. Ladd will be the speaker. Dr. G. Stanley Hall, president of Clark University, will speak at this session on "Moral Education of Our Boys and Girls."

Miss Della S. Freeman will preside over the primary and kindergarten section, which meets in Infantry hall. Mrs. Anna Garlin Spencer of the New York School of Philanthropy, will speak on "The Public School and the Immigrant Child." Miss Patty Smith Hill of the teachers college in Columbia University will speak on "What Froebel has Contributed to Elementary Education."

John L. Alger, principal of the Rhode Island normal school, will preside over the village and country school departmental session. W. G. Vinal of the normal school, will speak on "A Study of Home Industries that Produce Food." Miss Lillian E. Knowles of Narragansett Pier will speak on "Combining Classes in Rural Schools."

Miss Adelaide Patterson of the normal school will discuss "Telling Stories to Children," and L. D. Harvey will address the teachers on "The Teaching of Arithmetic in the Public Schools."

Huger Elliott, director of the Rhode Island School of Design, will preside over the session of the Rhode Island Association of Drawing and Manual Arts at the normal school. "Illustrative Drawing Through the Grades" will be the topic of an address by Miss Marion Fish, teacher of elementary drawing in the normal school.

An exhibition of work made up of samples from nearly every school in the state will be held during the institute sessions. Private schools will also exhibit at this display.

In the evening there will be a general session in Infantry hall which will open with selections by Mrs. Annie Louise David, harpist, of New York; Raymond Clark, soprano soloist of All Angels church, New York, and Robert A. H. Clark, organist and supervisor of music in the Westerly public schools.

P. P. Claxton, United States commissioner of education, will be the principal speaker at this session. His topic will be "Education and the State." Edward Howard Griggs will lecture on "The Use of the Margin."

Saturday morning the business session will be held and reports will be made by Randall J. Condon, superintendent of schools of this city; Frank O. Draper, William S. Steere, Lewis H. Meader, David W. Hoyt, and Reuben F. Randall. The new officers will also be elected.

The officers of the Rhode Island Institute of Instruction are: William H. Holmes, Westerly, president; John F. Deering, Arctic, secretary; Katherine E. Taft, Providence, assistant secretary; Reuben F. Randall, Providence, treasurer; William O. Holden of Pawtucket and Frederick H. Read of Oaklawn, assistant treasurer.

The educational associations in Rhode Island interested in the sessions include the state board of education, Rhode Island normal school, Rhode Island School of Design, Rhode Island State College, Brown University, East Greenwich Academy, and the Barnard Club.

TAX LEVY FIXED AT 9.971 MILLS

TACOMA, Wash.—Taking as a basis for his statements the fact that the five districts into which Tacoma is divided are assessed at different rates, according to the valuation as fixed by the assessor, and the amount of bonds which the district is helping retire, Deputy City Treasurer E. E. White declares that the levy in Tacoma this year will only average 9.971 mills.

GAS AND ELECTRIC LAMPS

Now on Exhibition

The largest collection of artistic

GAS and ELECTRIC
TABLE and FLOOR LAMPS

ever shown in Boston

More than 400 different styles from our Philadelphia factory and also the choicest examples from the best designers of this country and Europe.

Consider how much more interesting and attractive a new Lamp would make your own Living Room, Library or Den, or that of a friend for whom you want

An Ideal Wedding Gift

The prices start at \$5.00 and graduate a few dollars at a time up to \$100.00.

McKENNEY & WATERBURY CO.

181 FRANKLIN STREET, COR. CONGRESS

Westerly School Head
and President of Institute
Who Will Deliver Address

UNITARIAN CHURCHES GETTING READY FOR THEIR CONFERENCE

WASHINGTON—There will open in this city on Monday the twenty-fourth national conference of the Unitarian churches of America. The session will continue four days, and there will be delegates from all parts of the country, particularly from New England. Headquarters will be at the Arlington hotel, and the sessions will be held in Memorial Continental hall of the D. A. R. and in All Souls church.

What is known as the council will meet at the Arlington hotel on Monday afternoon for preliminary work and at 8:15 p. m. there will be the formal opening service at All Souls church, with the sermon by the Rev. Dr. James De Normandie of Boston.

The first conference session will open at Memorial Continental hall on Tuesday and the address of welcome will be delivered by the president. Elections of assistant secretaries will be followed by addresses from the Rev. Lewis G. Wilson of Boston; the Rev. W. I. Lawrence of Boston; Miss Emma C. Law of Brooklyn, N. Y.; the Rev. Dudley Hays Ferris of Brockton, Mass.; the Rev. A. D. K. Shurtleff of Boston; Cyril H. Burdett of New York, and the Rev. A. S. Eliot of Boston.

At the evening devotions addresses will be made by the Rev. Edward Cummings of Chicago; the Rev. John Lloyd Jones of Chicago; and the Rev. Dr. William C. Gannett of Rochester, N. Y.

On Wednesday, R. W. Hebbard of New York, will speak; Prof. Edward C. Elliott of Madison, Wis., on public and private education; Mrs. Florence Kelly on labor. William B. Moulton, president of the Illinois state civil service commission, also will be one of the speakers.

WOMAN'S RELIEF CORPS FAIR SOON

ARLINGTON, Mass.—Plans are complete for the fair and sale of Francis Gould Woman's Relief Corps, 43, and Charles V. Marsh camp 45, Sons of Veterans, in Grand Army hall, Nov. 15 and 16.

A harvest supper will be served at 6 p. m. on Nov. 15, and on the second evening a clam chowder. The officers of the joint committee are: Chairman, Mrs. Nellie M. Farmer, president of the W. R. C.; secretary, Past Division Commander William A. Stevens; treasurer, Mrs. F. W. Smith.

SEIZURE OF EGYPT RUMOR IS DENIED

LONDON—The truth of a Berlin bourse report that the annexation of Egypt by England is imminent is officially denied.

It is believed, however, that when the Franco-German agreement with regard to Morocco is concluded Great Britain may request the consent of the powers to the abolition of the capitulations of the mixed tribunals in Egypt. It is thought that the powers will raise no objections to such a measure, which is calculated to improve the judicial administration.

EDISON IS TO GET NOBEL PRIZE

STOCKHOLM, Sweden—It is reported here today that the Nobel prize for the most distinguished achievement in physics will be awarded this year to Thomas Alva Edison.

CITY MAY SELECT NEW RULE

OREGON CITY, Ore.—It is believed that the commission form of government will be put into effect in Oregon City within 18 months and probably earlier.

Meyer Jonasson & Co.
Tremont and Boylston Sts.

NEW DRESSES

OF
Velvet and Corduroy

Of fine quality, opened
front with wide revers
and elbow sleeves, trimmed
with plain and
striped messaline silk.

SPECIAL AT

\$23.75

Shepard Norwell Company

We do things this year better than we did last year. The application of new ideas, new thoughts, brings constant improvement.

One feature—

A Quiet, Refined Store

An almost noiseless store—

No loud talking—

No reprimanding before customers—

No talking across counters by our salespeople—

No personal conversation among salespeople—

JUST EARNEST ENDEAVOR on the part of all to help make **THIS STORE (THEIR STORE)** all it should be—can be—**and is**, because of a better class of employees interested in us and in our patrons.

WITH OUR ADVERTISERS

Some beautiful furs are being shown by Aronson at his place of business on West street. His models of coats, scarfs, muffs, etc., are in the latest fashions and are offered at tempting prices. During the 15 years he has been established he has gained the reputation of marking his goods at a low figure.

In his alteration department furs are redyed, repaired and made over so that even old furs come out looking as though they were new. If there is a bit of fur that is at all good it can usually be made into something worth while, or as a thing to be matched and added for some important article, for Aronson carries a large stock of skins which he can match to almost anything.

The notable purchase of blankets which R. H. Stearns & Co. is offering at great price reductions has a special homely interest, for everybody likes to snuggle in between such soft, warm coverings on a cold night. These are more than usually fine in quality and are in a wide assortment of sizes and colors. The prices at which they are marked mean a saving to the purchaser of several dollars on each pair, more on some than on others.

Those in need of a bed can get one of white iron at Ferdinand's at about one half the usual price. The entire stock of the Foster Bros. Manufacturing Company of Utica, N. Y., makers of the "Ideal" guaranteed beds, has been bought for this purpose. The beds have a reputation for stability, beauty of design and finish. To make the sale complete special prices have been made on bed springs, mattresses and bed coverings, blankets, comforters, puffs, spreads, etc.

It is business having greatly increased of late A. G. & Sons have moved their tailoring establishment into larger quarters in the Kensington building at 87 Boylston street. There can be seen the latest styles in women's tailored garments in cut and material, in foreign and domestic fabrics, of which a large line is carried. It is the intention to give first class workmanship combined with low prices. The past and is expected to increase.

A new importation of unusual and exquisite fabrics has just been placed on display at the Davis East India house on Boylston street. This is always a place of interest. Women shopping like to drop in to look at the lovely silks and gauzes and the little oddities and specialties that are found nowhere else. Something unusual, something quite different from the prevailing materials can always be found there, handsome brocades, soft silks and velvets and liberty gauzes suitable for either afternoon, dinner or evening gowns. As many of the designs and materials are not to be found in other stores one is assured from the outset of a costume quite unlike all others.

Furniture week at the Henry Siegel Company's store has attracted large numbers of people. Furniture week means that during the six days of its duration furniture can be bought at lower prices there than in any other week in the entire year. The primary object, to make the department widely known, seems in a fair way of accomplishment. Goods have been marked at very low figures, and are meeting with ready sale.

Good hats at moderate prices is the policy which is making the millinery business of Miss Breslin, in the Berkeley building, the success that it is. While every woman dotes on beautiful and stylish headgear most object to the high prices which make that which is satisfactory almost prohibitive to the average pocketbook. It is Miss Breslin's purpose to enable those who do not feel justified in paying extravagant prices to get something suitable and pleasing at a cost within their means. At the same time she will supply millinery at any price, as high as one may be willing to go.

A full line of children's overcoats and reefer and a special line of juvenile overcoats are to be seen at Browning, King & Co's. They are in different styles and materials, suitable to the ages of the boys, and whether they are to be worn

on dress occasions or for play and school. Boys' and children's furnishing goods, hats, caps, gloves, collars, etc., etc., are carried in complete assortment.

The Norfolk and double-breasted suits are more in demand for boys than any other. They are more comfortable and look better on them than any other that has been designed, which is presumably the reason why they are doing so persistently. They have been favorites since the present little boy's father was a little boy and even before that, varying in detail but still essentially the same. They are therefore made up in many different grades and patterns of material.

The not uncommon experience in entering a home of finding a piano but no one who can bring out the sweet tones of which it may be capable is happily decreasing through the advent of the player-piano. Inability to play does not always mean lack of appreciation of music. On the contrary, those who love music most are often those who do not know how to produce it, their busy lives having made it impossible to give to it the study they would have liked. Even among those who have been more fortunate in this respect comparatively few are able to play the masterpiece, and often those who are fond of them have a sorry wait between one treat and the next.

The Henry F. Miller player-piano makes it possible to bring such music within almost any home and opens a field of education and enjoyment that has previously been denied. It opens to people the whole literature of music which can be enjoyed at leisure, and which educates to an appreciation of the best. While it is not necessary to know anything at all about the technique of music or one note from another in order to play this instrument, it is nothing like those mechanical devices of a few years ago, which gave little opportunity for true musical expression. The Miller may be said to supply the technique for which musicians work so zealously, while it leaves the performer free to give his own expression and interpretation.

Its refinement of construction makes it at once responsive to the musical feeling of the user and enables excellent control of touch. The instrument has been carefully constructed, with the idea of giving it all those qualities which are to be found in the Henry F. Miller piano, and is so installed within the case as not to interfere with the tone quality nor with the correct touch for playing the piano by hand. The retail warerooms of the Henry F. Miller & Sons Piano Company are at 333 Boylston street, Boston.

Laces and embroideries exactly matching the color of the gown give distinction, but they are difficult to obtain. The only way of getting them is to have them especially dyed, and even that is not easily accomplished. Mme. Pauline, who conducts a cleaning and dyeing establishment in New York, makes a specialty of this sort of thing, taking particular pains to have the one a perfect match to the other. All fine work, evening and house gowns, lingerie, feathers, draperies, etc., as well as street suits, given careful attention, either for cleaning or dyeing with a view to turning out perfect work.

A door opening and letting through the house a whiff of savory sausage these cool mornings is almost enough to make even a sleephead willingly get up. During the summer, when they were seldom served, it was almost forgotten how good they are, so that they come now to many as a pleasant surprise. Deerfoot Farm sausages are widely known as being of superior flavor. They are carried by the leading dealers generally, and come in pound packages, never in bulk. As there are imitations of the Deerfoot care should be exercised to get the genuine.

The awnings that went up with such a pretty flutter when the sun became too genial for indoor comfort in the spring are now coming down with a clatter, that that same sun may be courted and wooed to peep inside, the rooms which erstwhile excluded him. Everybody wants his awnings to come down at once and as everybody does not know how to take them down some of them remain up much too long to suit the pleasure of householders. The C. H. Batchelder Company keeps a large force of men to attend to just this thing. The men go about from house to house and building to building, taking down the canvas and storing it away.

The call for canvas now takes a different form. Instead of being put over the windows it covers the floor, instead of screening the sun it shuts out the cold. People who entertain much are finding that it adds considerably to the ease of so doing and also to the enjoyment of the guests if they have canvas carpets to spread over the floors of certain rooms. It is always ready for use and is quickly put down and taken up. With it on the floor chairs and tables can be removed in a trice and the room is ready for dancing or any frolic.

When refreshments are served rugs and carpets are protected from falling crumbs and the labor of setting things to rights afterward is much reduced. Canvases are used also for inclosing balconies and porches on festival occasions, giving more space for the entertainment of guests and adding to the decorative possibilities.

Canvases have a more practical value too. It is being sought for street and stable blankets, for covering wagons, for laundry purposes and for bags. Canvas and cotton duck of all kinds, for all purposes is carried by the Batchelder Company, made up, and mounted when desired. Tents, canopies and floor coverings are rented for weddings, parties, etc.

MONITORIALS

By NIXON WATERMAN.

SHORT FALL

It may be carrying the point too far, but it seems as if that when a person falls asleep, the jar would wake him up again.

It is a happy circumstance that most persons like best the surroundings amid which fortune has placed them. It is true that there are many who appear to think that some place other than the one where they are domiciled would be more to their liking, but when put to the test those complainers are usually glad to live on in the old way rather than to experiment with a new place of abode. No one realizes this more clearly than do the real estate agents. It frequently happens that a family has, for one reason or another, reached the conclusion that it would be well to dispose of the old home and remove to new surroundings. The agent is asked to find a purchaser which he does in due season. Then it is that the family, with the prospect of quitting the old familiar scenes confronting it is suddenly aroused to a clearer appreciation of the desirability of the old home as a place of residence. The prospective purchaser is dismissed and no others are invited.

There is a fine condensation of much human experience set forth in the line: "Blessings brighter as they take their flight." Perhaps no other couplet in the whole realm of poetry voices a more universal truth than do the lines:

"Mid pleasures and palaces though we may roam,
Be it ever so humble, there's no place like home."

"Our house" is the very center of the world. We think of other parts of the earth as being a long way from us; not of our house being a long way from other parts of the earth. Perhaps there was an element of true seriousness in the words of the little girl who said to her playmate: "Why don't you come to see me more often? You know my house is much nearer your house than your house is to my house."

The residents of the island of Nantucket when asked for information regarding the location of their island do not say that it is 30 miles off the mainland of Massachusetts. On the contrary they respond that Massachusetts is 30 miles off the island. Their point of view is that which is common to all the world. The Eskimo in his snow-valled igloo of the frozen north, the Indian in his teepee of the plains, the Swiss dwelling amid his alpine crags, the Arab surrounded by the shining sands of the desert, each is soled by the thought that he dwells in the most desirable section of the whole wide world. So, too, the residents of a neighborhood each finds some line of reasoning that makes it apparent that in some way, his house, his home, his family, his friends, his life, his reason for thinking himself best above his neighbors. It is this trait of human nature that makes rich and beautiful a world that might otherwise seem bleak and undesirable. Our own belongs to us and in that thought dwells happiness.

It is probable that long before the poets were able to set forth their feelings in triole and rondeau and son-

net, the birds were pouring forth their hearts in trills and chirrups and twitters. Perhaps it was the birds that taught the poets how to tune their ly-

to express themselves in melodious meters. The relationship between poetry and bird songs appears to be close and intimate. The thrush in the wayside hedge, the mocking bird in his retreat amid the branches of the orange tree or the protecting spear of the Spanish bayonet, or the robin in the top of the maple, pouring forth his song is quite enough to make anyone who has music in his soul attempt to give some similar expression to his emotion of happiness and exaltation. At any rate it is of the birds that many of the poets have written in the early flights of their poetic imaginations. Scarcely a poet has written without paying poetic tribute to one or more of the more eloquent members of the bird family.

Perhaps no other bird has been so widely and warmly praised in verse as the nightingale. It has been an especial favorite with the English poets, and the American bards, who in so many instances follow after the over-seas writers, often make it the subject of their lines notwithstanding the fact that none of them here at home has ever seen or heard the bird except in captivity. However, "nightingale" is a fine word for the poet's use, as is skylark, and our own American mockingbird, too, for that matter. The latter bird, which is pretty generally conceded to be in many respects the most wonderful of all the bird melodists, has what many other nature-lovers believe to be a strong rival in the brown-thrasher. For poetic uses, the name "brown-thrasher" is not good. "Brown-thrush" is somewhat better, while "thrush" of and by itself does not specify which member of the large thrush family is meant. The brown-thrasher, because of his rather unpoetic name, has been deprived of much fine advertising which the versifiers would otherwise have given him. A bird to be generally and generously praised should not only be able to sing but it should in addition pick out for itself a name that is melodious and singable.

Another bird that is frequently alluded to by the poets is the whippoorwill which has been described as "that weird and shadow-like spirit of the twilight glens, whose pathetic refrain blends and harmonizes so perfectly with the deepening shadows and the falling dew." It is indeed a sluggish fowl that is not stirred by the notes of this lone minstrel when borne upon the rose-perfumed air of the soft, poetic nights of mid-June. Where is the poet who would not be proud to sign his name to the lines which S. O. Land's "Ettrick shepherd" addressed to the skylark:

"Bird of the wilderness,
Blithesome and cumberless,
Sweet is thy matin o'er moorland and lea!
Emblem of happiness,
Blest be thy dwelling place—
Oh, to abide in the desert with thee!"

MR. NEWRICH

"I'll enter society now," said he,
"I have struck oil on one of my farms.
So I'll hunt up a tailor at once and see
About getting a coat of arms."

WHAT EDITORS ARE SAYING

EDITORIAL comments presented to-day deal with current topics.

CHICAGO INTER OCEAN.—Postmaster-General Hitchcock is preparing to make further experiments to determine the availability of the aeroplane as a means for transporting the mail. If these experiments are successful a number of aeroplane mail routes may be designated. No doubt the aeroplane will some day be used with advantage in the mail service. But it is well at this preliminary stage of the proceedings to guard against expecting too much of it. Even if the aeroplane should come into general use for the transportation of mails, even if it should lower all present records for speedy delivery, there are still some things which it cannot do.

NEW YORK WORLD.—In barely 18 months, if Mr. Taft's prediction is realized, the Panama canal will be opened. Nine years have sufficed for joining the Atlantic and Pacific, a period much shorter than was originally anticipated in plans on a similar scale. American genius has solved on the isthmus the biggest problem ever presented to modern engineering science. By piercing the isthmus and uniting the two oceans the engineers will have literally changed the face of the world. They are moving Europe thousands of miles nearer to Asia and placing San Francisco within easy access by water of New York. They will soon have leveled the greatest natural barrier to world traffic. In so quiet and matter-of-fact a way has this enormous work been brought near to completion that its truly spectacular nature has almost escaped popular notice. To the average person at this distance the digging of the isthmian waterway has seemed merely a matter of moving so many cubic yards of dirt. Only the imagination is capable of viewing it, as it is, as an act of creation, transcending whatever else has been built by the hand of man.

BUFFALO COMMERCIAL.—Lord Kitchener, the newly appointed British ruler of Egypt—officially agent and consul-general—has arrived in Cairo and taken up his new duties. That large powers have been conferred upon Kitchener is evident from a memorandum is-ued by the British war office. "As regards Egypt and the Sudan," says the

memorandum, "all civil and political matters will, as heretofore, be dealt with by his majesty's agent and consul-general in direct communication with the foreign office, and as regards the administration of the Sudan and of the Egyptian and Sudanese forces, the governor-general and Sirdar will be directly responsible to his majesty's agent and consul-general. In Egypt and the Sudan questions of strategy and defense can seldom be dissociated from questions of policy and consequently, in dealing with such questions, it will be mutually advantageous for the general officer commanding in chief in the Mediterranean and his majesty's agent and consul-general in Egypt to consult each other before the former lays his views on strategy and defense before the war office, and the latter his views on those matters of policy which have a military bearing before the foreign office." The British government may consider itself fortunate in availing itself of Lord Kitchener's services in this important post. The field of civil administration is new to him. But he knows Egypt thoroughly and is just the man to exercise the rule of the strong hand, if that is required.

SPRINGFIELD REPUBLICAN.—Before the tobacco trust becomes thoroughly disintegrated, Mr. Morgan's epigrammatic question, "How can you unseparable eggs?" may gain in point and pertinence. The trust is to be broken up, according to the decree of the United States supreme court, with as much concern as possible for the interests of the "innocent investors." The property rights of individuals are to be respected to the end that there may be no confiscation. At the same time monopoly is to be destroyed and genuine competition restored. It was not surprising that the supreme court showed solicitude for the "innocent investor," for the court itself was not without responsibility for the plight in which the innocents found themselves. It had taken 20 years to get the anti-trust act interpreted as it was in the Standard Oil and American Tobacco cases, and in the meantime the trust had handed down a decision in the Knight or sugar trust case, which certainly led the innocent investor to think that combinations of manufacturing plants, even when located in different states, were not illegal. In the boom

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Extra Fine Sweaters—In the new popcorn stitch, hand finished, high neck. Colors pongee, white and light gray. Price..... 9.00

Imported Scotch Sweaters—Norfolk style, plain weave, V neck, pocket and pearl buttons. Colors heather, navy, green, brown. Price..... 12.50

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period of trust formation the influence of the sugar trust decision was paramount; and the innocent investor was not responsible if the court at that time misled the captains and promoters of industrial enterprises.

WORLD OF MUSIC

Pupils of the Faellen pianoforte school, under the direction of Carl Faellen, will give a piano recital in Huntington Chambers hall Oct. 26 and among those to participate in the solo and ensemble work will be the Misses Esther Billingham, Ruth Whitmore, Arlene Atkins, Jessica Tupper, Ruth E. Davies, Eleanor Gaffield, Miriam Day, Gertrude Robinson, Dorothy Moore, Ethel Cruff, Eleanor Greenwood, Ida Slessinger, Florence Prescott, Helen Prescott and Harry J. McClellan. Others to take part are the Misses Frieda Gerhard, Martha Gifford, Madeline Paige and Eva Leslie.

Much interest is being evinced in the forthcoming visit of the imperial Russian court orchestra and the quartet of grand opera singers from Moscow and St. Petersburg, who are scheduled to appear at the Boston opera house Oct. 26, 26 and 27.

The ballet, which is under the artistic direction of Mikhail Norkin, includes Lydia Lopokhova, Julia Sedova and Alexander Volinine, and also contains 30 artists, some of them celebrated throughout Europe. Among them are Haline Schmoiz, Stepania Paskovickia and Stanislava Kun.

One of the interesting events at the New England Conservatory of Music this week will be the organ recital in Jordan hall this evening by Wallace Goodrich, dean of the faculty. Mr. Goodrich will present a program of 10 numbers.

Ralph Williamson, a graduate of the New England Conservatory class of 1911, has been appointed organist at St. Mary's Episcopal church, Dorchester, to succeed George A. Webster, also an advanced student of the conservatory, who has just been elected organist and choir-master of the Church of the Messiah, Boston.

John K. Snyder, a recent graduate, who came to Boston from Pennsylvania, has been chosen organist of the Methodist Episcopal church, Malden.

The Saturday pupils' recital at the conservatory was given by the following students: Misses Nelly A. Phillips, South Hanover; Phoebe L. Gaylord, Hamilton, N. Y.; Martha M. Linton, Clinton; Martha L. Hadley, London, Eng.; Gertrude Kelley, Fitchburg, and Herbert Kearsley, Waltham.

Vladimir de Pachmann, renowned as an interpreter of Chopin, will give his first recital of the season in Boston in Jordan hall Saturday afternoon at 3 o'clock. His program will include works by Weber and Liszt.

Charles Anthony, pianist, well known in Boston and the vicinity, will give a recital in Steinert hall next Tuesday afternoon at 8 o'clock.

David Bispham, the popular baritone, will give a recital Oct. 30 in Jordan hall.

MAX MITCHELL OUT OF CHARITY OFFICE TO ENTER BUSINESS

Max Mitchell, superintendent of the Federated Jewish Charities of Boston, submitted his resignation at the monthly meeting of the trustees, held Tuesday evening at the Elysium Club, Huntington avenue. This confirms the report printed Tuesday that such action was to take place.

Mr. Mitchell is to enter the banking business. From his arrival in Boston Mr. Mitchell became active in nearly every movement in which his people were interested. He was born in Roumania in 1873 and came to America in 1891. Next January it will be 20 years since he became interested in the Jewish charities of Boston.

Mr. Mitchell has been interested in the colonization of the Jewish people on farms and he has placed 300 families on farms in the past 14 years. Mr. Mitchell organized the Boys Industrial League, the West End house, Allen street, being an outcome.

WINTHROP TO HAVE RALLY AND PARADE

WINTHROP, Mass.—A rally and parade will be given by the Republican Club and Republican town committee of Winthrop Monday evening. In the parade will be a large number of torch bearers and many automobiles.

Residences along the route will be decorated and in many places red fire and fireworks will be displayed. Joseph R. Davison, chairman of the Republican town committee, will preside. Among the speakers will be Lieutenant-Governor Frothingham, Congressman Weeks, Alex. McGregor, Representative Alfred Tewksbury and Hugh M. McKay.

FORMER PRISONERS OF WAR MEETING

Between 200 and 250 members of the Massachusetts Association of Ex-Prisoners of War gathered in Grand Army hall, Melrose, today for their annual meeting. A turkey dinner was served by the U. S. Grant post Woman's Relief Corps in Temple of Honor hall, the president of the corps, Mrs. Mary Carney, being in charge.

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SENATOR LIPPITT IN TARIFF WARNING AT STATE CONVENTION

(Continued from page one)

situation as the following ticket had been decided upon beforehand.

Governor—Aram J. Pothier of Woonsocket.

Lieutenant Governor—Zenas W. Bliss of Cranston.

Attorney-general—Herbert A. Rice of Providence.

Secretary of state—J. Fred Parker of Providence.

General treasurer—Walter A. Read of Gloucester.

The platform praises President Taft and declares in favor of a protective tariff.

"The Republican party of Rhode Island is not opposed to, but will welcome such reasonable revision of tariff schedules as the forthcoming report of the tariff commission may show to be possible without injury to American labor, but it protests against this proposed tariff revolution, especially when undertaken without public hearings and for political purposes and when applied only to industries in which Rhode Island is chiefly interested," says the platform.

"We regard the decision of President Taft to await the result of the deliberations of the tariff board before sanctioning any further revision of the tariff laws as fundamentally sound and logical."

The platform declares in favor of a revision of the state tax laws and in favor of certain changes in the state constitution.

Anti-bullying legislation is declared for strongly compelling the lobbyist to be registered publicly as such. A public utilities board is favored. Biennial elections for state officers and legislators is favored also.

The state central committee, at the instance of Gen. Charles A. Wilson, the new Republican leader, peremptorily withdrew the name of Henry W. Greenough, assistant attorney-general, who desired the nomination for attorney-general to succeed his brother, William B. Greenough, who has held the office for eight years. Mr. Greenough was not considered and the substitution of Mr. Price's name for his may cause party dissension.

"For practically a century now this country has provided for the development of her industries under a tariff policy that afforded them adequate protection," said Senator Lippitt. "The wisdom of that policy has been continually discussed and repeatedly approved by the votes of the people. In accordance with this approval and in consequence of it the large industries of this state have been developed and for the most part cannot exist in their present form without it."

"There is today, however, a large majority in both branches of Congress who have in the last session shown by their votes the intention to practically do away with this century old policy. We are not now facing an abstract theory, but a concrete fact. A bill has passed both branches reducing the protection on woolen manufactures from about 60 to 20 per cent. Another bill was passed reducing the protection on 80 per cent of cotton manufactures from an average of 42 to 15 per cent."

The platform adopted was one of the conditions upon which Governor Pothier consented to accept the nomination. He had outlined the leading features in a letter to Gen. Charles A. Wilson, chairman of the executive committee of the Republican state central committee.

One of the principal speakers besides Senator Lippitt was Congressman McCull of Massachusetts. The former devoted all of his time to a discussion of the tariff. The only hostile tariff legislation that had been enacted in 50 years was the Wilson bill of 1894, but this left, he said, a protection of 50 per cent on woolen where the "present bill" puts 20 per cent. It reduced cottons from an average of 47 to 42 per cent, where it is now proposed to put 15 to 20 per cent.

"Now what is proposed?" he asked. "Forty millions of woolsens to be imported; a plan originated by a Democrat from Alabama, approved by a Democratic ways and means committee; passed by a Democratic House of Representatives; voted for by the Democratic representative from this state; received and passed by a Democratic and progressive Senate. Our other industries may be treated likewise."

"What does that mean to Rhode Island? Forty millions out of \$400,000,000 to be made in Europe. One out of every 10 to be imported. Ten looms out of every 100 to go to the junk heap. One mill worker out of every 10 to be discharged. Five thousand of the 50,000 textile workers of this state to have no work and to compete at the mill gates every morning for the work of those that are employed. What does that mean to the prosperity of Rhode Island. The reduced wages, the scanty profits and the savings bank deposits of Cleveland's day are the partial answer."

FOREIGN ENVOYS COMING TO BOSTON

Four delegates from the Ecumenical conference at Toronto will be at the New England conference of the Epworth League Institute, which is to be in this city on Friday, Saturday and Sunday. Others coming are Dr. William Wakehamshaw, the Rev. John H. Goodman, London, Eng.; the Rev. W. H. Smith, Cork, Ireland, and the Rev. Dr. Flint of South Africa. The Rev. Edwin M. Randall, of Chicago, general secretary, will be present and will deliver the address on the opening night.

MR. TAFT DECIDES TO EXTEND TRIP TO SOUTHERN STATES

(Continued from page one)

come part of those awful people and make those awful persons better.

"You are trying an experiment. Go ahead with it. You have energy and enterprise, and if you make a mistake you can retrace your steps. Meanwhile we of the slow and more conservative East will watch the things you are going to try and follow you and avoid the pitfalls that you may encounter."

At Riverside a crowd of high school girls, all attired in white, pelted the President with roses until the entire rear platform of the train was covered to a depth of several inches.

NEW YORK—President Taft in the current issue of the Woman's Home Companion makes a direct appeal to American women to help him persuade the Senate to approve the arbitration treaties.

"The voice of the American woman should speak for peace," the President asserts.

"If the United States has a mission besides developing the principles of brotherhood of man into a living, palpable force, it seems to me that it is to blaze the way to universal arbitration among the nations and bring them into more complete unity than ever before existed."

"It is known to the world that we do not covet the territory of our neighbors or seek acquisition of lands on other continents. The efforts we make in behalf of international peace cannot be regarded with a suspicion of ulterior motives."

"We could not have a higher object than the adoption of any proper and honorable means which would lessen the chance of armed conflicts."

WANT LOWELL CAR SCHEDULE CHANGE

Ralph T. Loth and others, patrons of the Lowell Tewksbury line of the Bay State Street Railway Company, petitioned the state railroad board today that the first morning workingmen's car from Tewksbury to Lowell, be run to Fosters corner instead of to Fosters turn-out; that cars scheduled to leave Merrimack square, Lowell, at 5:15, 5:45 and 6:15 p. m. for Tewksbury be run without stop to Oakland square, Lowell, except to take on passengers; that on Saturday evenings two cars be run on each trip from Lowell to Tewksbury; that additional transfer facilities be given from Merrimack square and that a semi-convertible car or one of equal capacity be run on the 6:15 trip out of Merrimack square to Tewksbury.

OFFICERS QUALIFY AT RIFLE RANGE

WAKEFIELD, Mass.—Officers of the Governor's staff, the general staff and officers connected with the state militia in large numbers turned out for the department day shoot at the Bay state rifle range Tuesday to qualify with the rifle or to complete their qualifications before the ending of the season.

Among those present were: Brig.-Gen. James G. White, commissary-general, and Brig.-Gen. William B. Emery, quartermaster-general. Most of those present not only secured their qualifications, but ran up high scores. Maj. John M. Port, ordnance department, was in charge.

WANT WHOLE CITY IN FIRE LIMITS

The committee on ordinances of the city council is expected to report next Monday a new ordinance changing the fire limits, within which third-class or wooden buildings may be constructed.

At a hearing before the committee late Tuesday representatives of the Chamber of Commerce, city officials and business men spoke in favor of restricting the entire city for wooden buildings. The first proposition provided for extension to include Charlestown, East and South Boston and a portion of Dorchester. The proposal to exclude wooden buildings entirely received hearty support from nearly every speaker at the hearing.

RULES BRICK WALL IS NOT A FENCE

Timothy a brick structure 17 feet in height and four feet in width is not a fence that Judge Ely ruled in municipal court Tuesday. Mrs. Ellen Sullivan put up such a structure between her house and that of Mrs. Margaret A. Bee, 82 Probate street, South Boston, and Mrs. Bee sued for \$300 damages. In her bill Mrs. Bee styled the brick wall or shaft as a fence but Judge Ely said it was not and found for the defendant.

NEW LINERS FOR HAWAIIAN TRADE

BALTIMORE, Md.—The American-Hawaiian Steamship Company of New York, has placed a contract with the Maryland Steel Company for four steel steamships for the Atlantic-Pacific trade. The vessels are to be 425 feet long and will carry 3,000 tons of freight each. The work will be started at once.

PLAYWRIGHT AND TWO OF HER ENTERTAINERS



MRS. IDA MAY PIERCE
President New England Woman's Press Association



LADY AUGUSTA GREGORY
Guest of honor at reception



MRS. HENRY C. MULLIGAN
President State Federation of Women's Clubs

SIX APPOINTMENTS SENT TO THE COUNCIL BY GOVERNOR FOSS

(Continued from page one)

20 years chairman of the state board of health.

L. Vernon Briggs of Boston, author of the Briggs bill prohibiting certain forms of restraint in state institutions, is appointed to be a member of the state board of insanity, in place of Harry Field of Northampton.

Warren F. Spalding of Cambridge, many years ago secretary of the board of prison commissioners, was appointed to be a member of the prison commission, to fill the place of Chairman Frederick G. Pettigrove, whose term expired several weeks ago.

Representative Arthur Bogue of Lynn who after the defeat of Governor Foss proposed investigation of the United Shoe Machinery Company by the last Legislature, came to the Governor's aid with a legislative order to the same effect, is rewarded for his work in that matter by appointment of register of probate and insolvency for Essex county.

All nominations were laid on the table for one week, as required by the rules of the council.

None of the nominations previously laid on the table were taken up. These include the nomination of E. Gerry Brown of Brockton to be supervisor of small loans; of David Stoneham of Boston to be associate justice of the Dorchester municipal court, and of William L. Reed to be clerk of the Boston juvenile court.

MME. SUMIKO SINGS TO COLLEGE GIRLS

WELLESLEY, Mass.—Mme. Sumiko, the Japanese prima donna, accompanied by Professor Takatori, visited Wellesley College late Tuesday afternoon and sang in Japanese, Italian and English before several hundred students.

Gowned in her native robes, Mme. Sumiko was received by Miss Mary Caswell, secretary to President Pendleton, and Prof. Hamilton C. Macdonald, head of the music department. She then went to the chapel platform, where she sang "Cherry Blossoms" in Japanese. She next gave an aria from "Madame Butterfly," but the students were plainly surprised when, in well-spoken English, she sang "Alexander's Ragtime Band."

EXPECTS MEXICO TRADE REVIVAL

LOS ANGELES—"Now that the excitement attending an election is over and the Mexicans have decided on who is to be President, that country is about to enter upon an era of peace and prosperity from which she will emerge a great republic," said B. F. Johnson, president of the United Sugar Company of Los Mochis, Mexico.

"The United Sugar Company is operating two mills now," he continued.

"While business is somewhat slow at present because of the summer season and the effect of the revolution in taking the pesos from their work, things in Mexico are resuming their normal condition. Business is progressing as fast as can be expected under the circumstances."

COURT PERMITS CASE TO GO ON

Judge Pratt of the superior court decided today after his attention was called to the publication of matter that had not appeared in evidence in the case of Anna E. Hudson, against Sylvanus Carrier of Youngstown, O., executor of the will of his brother, Alfred Carrier to recover \$2000 that she alleged he promised to leave her on condition that she serve him as housekeeper, that the case would go on.

Only one juror had seen the reports and he said he was free from any influence.

RECEPTION IN HONOR OF LADY GREGORY IS ATTENDED BY MANY

Nearly the full membership of the New England Woman's Press Association were in attendance at the reception to Lady Augusta Gregory, the Irish playwright, in the state suite of the Hotel Vendome this afternoon.

When Lady Gregory arrived at the hotel she was introduced to the audience by Miss Bessie F. G. Brainard of Cambridge, chairman of the program committee. Lady Gregory's address was in the nature of an informal talk.

In the receiving line held later, will be Mrs. Ernest H. Pierce, president of the press association; Mrs. Henry Coddige Mulligan, president of the state federation of women's clubs, who shares with Lady Gregory the honors of the reception; Lady Gregory, Mrs. Eugene Foss and Mrs. Eleanor H. A. Colburn.

Among the guests were Mr. and Mrs. George C. Baker of Harvard, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Zueblin, Robt. Fleischer, Mr. and Mrs. John Craig, Nixon Waterman, Miss Bertha Cushing Child and Mr. and Mrs. George Harry Morris.

WRIGHT GLIDER TESTS AIMED TO MAKE FLYING SAFE

MANTEO, N. C.—Orville Wright is working day and night in an effort to produce an aeroplane that will be comparatively safe. Five flights were made Tuesday, three of the glides being made from the summit of Hill Thirteen by Alexander Ogilvie, the British aviator, who has the distinction of having been the second man to make an aerial flight in England.

Two important facts were shown by Mr. Wright and Mr. Ogilvie in their flights. First, the controlling apparatus has been simplified and improved so that the control of the new biplane by the operator is more nearly perfect, and second, the machine without the aid of motor or other artificial power can be driven higher into the air than the elevated point from which the glide is made.

WINONA, Minn.—Hugh Robinson's hydro-aeroplane drifted over a hidden wing dam in the Mississippi river at Whitman, 13 miles north of Winona, Tuesday, 80 minutes after the aviator left Minneapolis on his journey to New Orleans. The distance covered was 110 miles. In his flight he outstripped a 60-mile-an-hour train.

In going over the hidden dam at Whitman the covering of the ship's pontoon was ripped. The aviator will probably start for La Crosse today.

FT. WORTH, Tex.—C. P. Rodgers, who reached here Tuesday from McAlester, Ok., 191 miles to the north, will make a side trip to Dallas today. He will return here Thursday and resume his flight to the Pacific coast.

Rodgers left McAlester early Tuesday. Seven miles south of Denison he alighted for gasoline. At Whitesboro he lost his way by following the wrong branch of the Missouri, Kansas & Texas railroad.

He traveled about 65 miles along this route before he was stopped at Bonita. He returned from Bonita to Gainesville and having replenished his gasoline, flew 65 miles to this city in a little more than an hour.

FRENCH HONORS FOR AMERICAN

WASHINGTON—The French embassy Monday announced that the French government had bestowed the Order of the Ruban Violet upon Carl A. Joerissen, a local business man, for his services in establishing a chain of industrial schools in France.

The insignia of the order, which has been presented to Mr. Joerissen, consists of two palms crossed, suspended from a violet ribbon.

WOOL TO LEAD FOUR TARIFF SCHEDULES FIRST IN CONGRESS

WASHINGTON—Reports on four schedules of the tariff will be sent to Congress the coming session, according to the plan of the administration. The wool schedule will be the first. This will be followed by the cotton schedule, after which the metal schedules will be reported.

Work on the wool schedule is almost completed, and while it will not be ready for the President on his return to Washington next month, it will be placed in his hands several days before Congress meets, to enable him to examine it before transmitting it to Congress on Dec. 4, the opening day of the session.

The cotton schedule will be in the hands of the President by Dec. 15, but members of the tariff board think the President will not send it in until early in January, after the recess. The metal and leather schedules will not be ready until late in the winter or early in the spring.

If the tariff board brings in reports that show it has gone about its work in an efficient manner, with a view to getting all the facts necessary, it will be likely to increase the number of its Democratic supporters.

The Democrats made it plain that they considered themselves fully capable of drafting tariff bills without the assistance of the board.

OKLAHOMA TAX LEVY TWO MILLS

OKLAHOMA CITY, Ok.—The state tax levy for 1911 is 1 1/2 mills, and one fourth mill additional is levied for common school purposes, making the total for this year two mills as against 1 1/4 mills last year.

This year's total assessed valuation reaches \$1,323,569,948.

The levy made by the state board of equalization provides only for the current expenses of the state government, or those appropriations made by the last Legislature for the year. The total to be gathered is \$3,098,000, of which \$775,000 is estimated, will come from special taxes, leaving \$2,323,250 to be raised by direct taxation, and this is covered by the 1 1/2 mills levy. The common school portion will amount to a little over \$330,000.

WATERWAY CONVENTION OPENS

RICHMOND, Va.—Distinct gains in waterway improvements were made in every state along the Atlantic coast from Maine to Florida, last year by reason of the activities of the Atlantic Deepwater Waterways Association, President J. Hampton Moore of Philadelphia, announced to the delegates of the association at the opening of its fourth annual convention here today.

PLAN REDDING, CAL., SHOW BUILDING

REDDING, Cal.—Officers and members of the Chamber of Commerce are enthusiastic over the proposition of a building in which to display the products of the county.

It is proposed to erect the building on the "city reservation," adjoining the Southern Pacific depot grounds and the Carnegie library, which is the most convenient location in the city. It is near the hotels and visitors to Redding in walking to or from the depot or waiting for trains could inspect the exhibit.

OBJECT TO TRUST'S PLAN

NEW YORK—The petition of the National Cigar Leaf Tobacco Company, the Cigar Manufacturers Association of America and the Independent Tobacco Sales Association, protesting against the reorganization plan of the American Tobacco Company was filed today in the United States circuit court. The petition says that the plan fails to conform to the requirements of the decree of the supreme court and leaves the tobacco combination in domination of the industry.

MR. WALKER INDORSES TAFT TARIFF POLICIES AT RALLY IN FRANKLIN

(Continued from page one)

Republican state committee has arranged for a round-up of Republican leaders and prominent candidates at a luncheon at the Parker house, Saturday noon. Besides the state committee members the Republican candidates for the Governor's council and for the Senate have been invited.

Prior to the luncheon there is to be a meeting of the state committee at headquarters in the Kimball building. The campaign to date is to be reviewed and plans which have been under way for the wind-up of the contest will be perfected.

The rallying cry to renewed action which is going out from the state headquarters daily is "Hold what ground you have already gained and go at the work of winning voters for Mr. Frothingham harder than ever. Utilize every possible minute until the closing time for registration in your town in getting on the voting lists every man who will vote the Republican ticket. Let us know at headquarters if you find any spot where the Frothingham sentiment is weakening. We will supply the necessary speakers and cooperate with you in every way to regain the lost ground."

Norfolk county again was the stamping ground of the Republican campaigners today. As on Tuesday evening, three rallies will be held in the evening, at Stoughton, Walpole and Dedham, at each of which Robert Luce expects to speak.

The start on the day's tour began even earlier than usual today, the first rally being held in Town Hall park at Wellesley shortly after 9 a. m.

FARGO TO HEAR SPEAKERS OF NOTE IN LECTURE COURSE

FARGO, N. D.—Francis J. Heney, Frank G. Cannon, United States Senator Thomas P. Gore and John E. Gunckel are to be speakers in the Citizens' lecture course, which is being arranged for the coming winter.

Definite dates have not yet been secured, but will be announced as soon as possible. The first speaker, however, will be Mr. Heney, the San Francisco prosecutor.

It is probable that in connection with Mr. Gunckel's visit there will be a dinner for the newsmen and newspaper men of Fargo and Moorhead at which Mr. Gunckel will be the guest of honor.

VANDERBILT WEBB WINS YALE HONORS

NEW HAVEN, Conn.—A philosophical oration appointment was won by Vanderbilt Webb of New York city at Yale Monday.

This is the highest possible ranking in the honor list for the class of Yale '13. Mr. Webb's rating amounts to an average of about 360 on a scale of 400, and entitles him to membership in the college scholarship society, Phi Beta Kappa. He has been chosen editor of the Yale Daily News for next year and chairman of the junior promenade committee.

William A. Harriman, son of the late Edward H. Harriman, won a place on the honor list with a rank of second dispute. Walter Camp and Henry A. Colgate were rated a notch higher with the first dispute.

NEW WASHINGTON IN SEATTLE IS CALLED EXCELLENT HOTEL

"If a city is known by the hotels it keeps, Seattle has no superior anywhere," say the people of this bustling western city and point to the New Washington as a criterion.

Seattle has a reputation as a city of push, enterprise and progress, and when one realizes what it has done the past few years it is expected that the city contains some hotels that would do credit to any city in the East or elsewhere.

The New Washington has earned its appellation of new, for it is not an old hotel under new management but a new hotel. Only a few years ago the old Washington stood on a hill 120 feet high and so steep that a specially constructed electric railway was used to convey people up and down.

It was decided in the interest of progress not only to take down the hotel but the hill under it and in an incredibly short time both were removed and the New Hotel Washington was erected on the lower level, still high enough to overlook much of the city. In the construction the best of everything was used for the new hotel and today the magnificent lobbies, spacious corridors and finely furnished public and private rooms testify to the taste and fine sense of the artist who planned this ensemble of harmonious coloring and effect. Built of steel, granite, brick and terra cotta, the New Washington is as fire proof as ingenuity of man can devise. The President of the United States always stops here and this is considered a good endorsement.

BATTLESHIP MAINE SHOWS EVIDENCE OF MINE EXPLOSION

(Continued from page one)

nished me the following bit of interesting information. On February 13, 1898, the day the explosion occurred, the Ward liner City of Washington was in Havana harbor and at the time of the explosion Captain Stevens was standing on the deck of his vessel. In describing the occurrence later to Mr. Magill he stated that he was struck on the head with a piece of cement and after the excitement was over picked up several pieces of cement from the deck of his vessel.

"Captain Stevens at once recognized this cement as the peculiar kind used in the construction of vessels and which is placed in the keel of the boat. This will also go to prove that the explosion was external."

"While in Havana I was told by a friend that the general impression there today is that no contact mine was used, but rather a large sugar boiler filled with high explosives. This would readily explain the tremendous wreckage in the forward end of the boat."

"The work is proceeding rapidly and it is hoped before many months to complete the bulkhead which they are now building and remove all the wreckage from the forward end. I was informed that when this is accomplished the vessel will probably float. She will then be towed some miles out to sea and sunk."

"I was struck with the method of separating the heavy steel plates so as to render it possible to clear out the wreckage. The operator uses acetylene torch with oxygen gas, with which heavy pieces of steel or iron plate are cut in two with apparently as much ease as a knife goes through cheese. This method of destruction is expediting the work very materially."

Outside Mine, Says Expert

WASHINGTON—Washington L. Capps, former chief constructor of the navy, has submitted a report to Secretary Meyer tending to corroborate the opinion of the court of inquiry that the battleship Maine was destroyed in Havana harbor by an external explosion. Mr. Capps was sent to Havana by Secretary Meyer to identify certain parts of the wreckage which had been exposed through the lowering of the water in the coffer-dam surrounding the Maine.

The testimony before the court of inquiry, which met in 1898 immediately following the destruction of the vessel, was based upon the reports of naval and civilian divers who examined the hull. Mr. Capps, however, had much better opportunity to inspect the wreck. He was especially familiar with the Maine's construction, having superintended her building, and was selected for this reason by Mr. Meyer.

His report will probably be made public and naval officers who have read it say that Mr. Capps confirms the decision of the court of inquiry that the condition of the wreckage leads to the conclusion that the primary explosion was beneath the hull of the Maine at about frame 18.

FAVORS SPECIAL TAX TO PROVIDE FOR USE OF SCHOOL BUILDINGS

(Continued from page one)

and an appropriation made for that purpose.

"The school committee has no legal authority to appropriate any of the money now authorized for school purposes for any other purpose, however meritorious," says the statement. "Therefore, a considerable part of the program for the extended use of school buildings would have to be provided for out of funds other than those which the statutes now authorize the school committee to appropriate, although other parts of the program might be carried out under the existing powers of the school committee."

The commission recommends:

"That the mayor petition the next Legislature for an act authorizing the school committee to appropriate not exceeding 2 cents upon each \$1000 of valuation upon which appropriations are based, said sum to be used by the school committee for the extended use of school buildings under rules and regulations to be established by the school committee."

"That the mayor and city council accept chapter 367 of the acts of 1911, authorizing the school committee to grant the temporary use of halls in school buildings for public or educational purposes."

GEORGE ADE GIVES FRATERNITY HOUSE

LAFAYETTE, Ind.—George Ade, humorist and playwright, it is announced at Purdue University, will build a chapter house for the Purdue chapter of the Sigma Chi fraternity, of which he is a member. The new house will cost between \$25,000 and \$30,000.

The fraternity has a lot on a hillside overlooking the Wabash river. Old English style of architecture will be used by William Marx, architect, of Chicago, also a Sigma Chi alumnus. The house is to be ready next September.

NEED OF CLEANER STREETS, BACK YARDS AND ALLEYS FELT IN MANY PARTS OF BOSTON

Conditions in Recent Years Have Been Improved but Interviews With Citizens Show Delinquencies

REMEDIES PROPOSED

Not Only Stricter Laws But Acquaintance With Those Existing Now Found to Be Necessary to Improvement

DURING the past few years there has been a decided improvement in the street, alley and back-yard conditions of Boston's crowded districts. This is due to better city regulations, to a more careful enforcement of the regulations and to the good work of the Municipal League, improvement societies and civic committees organized for the most part through the agency of settlement workers and others who have seen the need for united effort along this line.

But even yet conditions are such as to stir the indignation of the public-spirited citizen and make him ask the why and wherefore of such a state of affairs. To this question there are many answers, but the most helpful come from the people best acquainted with these districts. Colored as these answers may be by personal views, they are, nevertheless, so plain and convincing that he who runs may read.

The gist of the whole situation seems to be this: In the North, West and South Ends there are too many people; being of many nationalities and living huddled together they have little incentive and sometimes no opportunity for a proper care of courts and alleys; existing regulations are not rigidly enforced, and although inspection of these districts by any open-minded citizen will reveal the need of far-reaching reform.

In the meantime the following freely expressed opinions of people in a position to speak from experience may serve to throw new light on a deplorable situation:

Too Much Congestion

Mrs. Eva White of the Elizabeth Peabody house in the West End says:

"We can scarcely expect ideal street and alley conditions while there is such a congestion in the housing of the people. The congestion is what lies at the bottom of the whole trouble, and it is with this problem that radical reformation for better alley conditions must begin. Rubbish and garbage accumulate at an astonishing rate in a district where the people are crowded as they are here, and, of course, it is easier and quicker to throw things out of the windows than to have them cared for properly. If some of the Boston people who are shocked by the alley conditions in this part of the city should try living together in such hordes as these people are allowed to do, and must do to pay the rents, they would soon understand how largely congestion is responsible for uncleanness and how unfair it is to demand high standards of people who do not have room enough for a respectable existence.

"One reform which I believe would help to remedy conditions would be to have the care of all alleys put in charge of one department. Under the present arrangement public alleys are cared for by the street department and private alleys by the board of health, and, as there is no rule by which positively to decide whether an alley is public or private, the result is that some alleys never get cared for at all. A few months ago one of these neglected alleys got into such a bad condition that we went to the expense of having it cleaned out ourselves. This cost us \$25, and yet since that time it has not been properly attended to, so that today it is beginning to look as it did before we had it cleaned.

"Not only do I believe that the care of all alleys should be under one management, but I also think that the street service furnished by the city for the West End should be adequate in every way, and certainly as good as that furnished to the Back Bay district, where there is no congestion and where people



LEVERETT STREET ALLEY
Condition existing before recent paving illustrated

have servants to help keep things clean. And if all alleys were well paved this would be of considerable benefit also. There is an alley leading off Leverett street which used to be part brick pavement and part mud. Needless to say, it was never clean, but recently a good stone pavement has been put down the whole length, and since then that alley has been one of the cleanest in the West End."

North End Problem, Too

The congestion in the North End is quite as much a problem as in the West End. Regarding conditions there, a Boston citizen who has spent 16 years in this district has this to say:

"The streets are cleaner than they used to be, but it's not the people who are living here who are keeping them cleaner, for they are worse than they used to be on account of being so crowded they don't have room to turn around. Better city regulations have helped some, and then the settlement workers have helped some, too; but as for the immigrants themselves, they are getting more careless all the time. If I had my way I should give them Christianity and teach them to be clean inside and out. We are giving them a lot of entertainment down here, but we are not giving them much religion. They haven't respect or reverence for much of anything, not even themselves, and you can't expect that immigrants of that kind are going to care much about keeping the streets clean. All they want is enough to eat and a place to sleep."

One of the cleanest streets in the North End is Hull street. This is partly accounted for by an explanation from Miss Guerrier of the Library Club House:

"Some time ago," she said, "I called in a crowd of little boys and girls, and after having a heart-to-heart talk with them about helping to keep the streets clean I gave each of them a bag of candy and told them to eat the candy up and then put the bags into the rubbish can beside the curb. This was a novelty which appealed to them instantly and left such an impression that since then we have had little difficulty in keeping the rubbish can filled and the street clean. The older people have caught the spirit too and take pride in helping to keep things picked up."

Barrel Covers Wanted

"One very simple thing that ought to be done to improve conditions here," she continued, "is to enforce the law which says that ashes and other garbage must be kept protected from the weather. The only logical interpretation of such a law is that every barrel should be kept covered, but for two years we have been trying in vain to get the authorities to interpret the law this way. They tell us they think the law means that something should be put over the barrel during a rainstorm. And so the regulation, as we see it, is not enforced in spite of the fact that covers cost only from 14 cents to 30 cents apiece, and would be provided by the landlords, who could easily afford such a slight expense. As things are now, we have daily to look upon the disgusting sight of streets lined with barrels piled high with rubbish, to say nothing of the disagreeable odor which constantly arises from them on account

NEED FOR CLEANER ALLEYS PICTURED



Typical West End Alley Showing Conditions of Dirt and Carelessness That Prevail



WEST END ALLEY
Cleaned at expense of \$25 but now nearly in former condition

of their being open to sun, wind, rain and snow. Moreover, the contents are every day picked over and scattered about by children and ragsmen, although there is another law which forbids that very thing. I think you will not be surprised, therefore, when I say that my hobby is 'covers,' and I intend to keep on talking about covers until we get them."

Teach Laws, Is Cry

In the South End, where there is the greatest mixture of nationalities, there is held to be need for some means to teach every one the laws, this to be supplemented by a continuous enforcement of the laws. Miss A. B. Hathaway of Warrenton street says:

"Some years ago conditions were pretty bad in this part of the city. I remember one time that for weeks the body of a rat lay out in the alley and no one did a thing about it. Finally I complained to the board of health and it was removed. Since then conditions have been somewhat better, at least nothing similar has occurred since. But the people do not realize the need of constant care to keep the streets and yards clean. Perhaps some one in our civic committee speaks to them and things improve for a while, but this improvement doesn't last. I believe that it is time the churches took this matter up, and while they are preaching righteousness just remember that cleanliness is next to godliness.

"Persistent work is needed to wake the people up and keep them awake. Nearly all work along this line has been intermittent, and that is the main reason it has not been of permanent value. Yet even if a persistent effort were to be made to get the people to keep alleys and yards clean, I don't see how it could be a real success under their present crowded conditions. When a family of nine occupies two small rooms, and I happen to know of such a case, how can you expect to establish ideals of cleanliness? When I see the crowded conditions of our immigrant districts, where there is scarcely room to breathe in summer, and then walk down some of our avenues, where there is 'room enough and to spare,' and see homes closed for months, it seems as though there must be something wrong somewhere. It seems to me nothing but socialism is going to even things up and give every one the same chance to live respectably. Then there will be some real possibility of our having clean homes and clean streets."

Mrs. L. A. Smith of Porter avenue seemed a little more cheerful over present conditions.

Enforcement Needed

"Our street looks pretty well most of the time," she said, "but it would look better if the laws were more enforced. We've got good laws, but lots of the people don't pay any attention to them, and the reason for that is that some of them don't know what the laws are. I think it would be a good idea to have the laws

about keeping streets and yards clean printed and a copy given to every family. If the fathers and mothers can't read them the children can, and then there would be no excuse for people throwing things out of the windows or shaking rugs in the street and saying they have a right to do such things. They must know first what the laws are, and then the laws must be enforced. At the end of the street a lot of men live together, and the rubbish you see in front of their house is just a disgrace: shoes, bottles, stockings and old shirts are piled up there all the time. If I went and spoke to them they'd pay no attention to me, probably couldn't understand me anyway, for they are all foreigners. But if a policeman would speak to them they'd understand, for they would know what his uniform meant.

"But that's the trouble; the policeman passes right by and doesn't want to be bothered climbing the stairs to tell those men what's what."

"It seems to me that the garbage men ought to tend to their business better, too, for last summer there were weeks when the garbage wagon didn't come down this street at all. I saw the man one day on another street, and when I asked why he didn't come any more he said: 'We haven't got time to come on your street.' Then I sent word to headquarters two or three times, and finally they sent the ashman, and he carried off all the garbage in his ash wagon. Now, what do you think of such doings as that? For a good many years I have tried hard to keep my own place looking right, and I think some of the neighbors have noticed it and tried to do as well, and I do believe that example counts for a whole lot."

"But it doesn't do to speak to people about keeping things clean, for they will think you are meddling and will tell you to mind your own business. You might better pick up their stuff for them and say nothing. That's what I do when I see papers scattered over their front sidewalks and nobody ever taking them away. If there was some one whose business it was just to see that people obey the regulations things would be better. It's not very enjoyable to live on a street where some of the people are so careless and won't take a sensible hint from their neighbors."

"I try hard to keep my back yard clean, but what's the use?" is the sentiment of Mrs. Dublin of Harrison avenue. "Once a week I sweep the court thoroughly and clean away every bit of rubbish, and then maybe the very next morning it looks like this," and she pointed a discouraged finger at scattered banana skins, lemon peels, crusts of bread and other refuse that adorned the brick pavement. "The whole hill of f---," she continued wearily; "it's enough to make me say I'll never try again to keep my place looking decent. And it's no use to try to find out who does it, either, for there's any number of families in those houses there, and they nearly all take roomers, and the roomers are always eating in their rooms and just throwing the stuff out of their windows at night, and I've got something to do besides watching to see who does it. Even if I should find out and complain they would pretend they couldn't understand me, for it's all Syrians and Greeks and Chinese live in those houses, and they would all think I was crazy to be talking about not throwing things out of the windows. It wouldn't be so bad if they would drop the things in their own yards; but no, they must throw them into mine and keep me cleaning the whole time. And so what can I do? I can't even keep my own place respectable. It's an inspector we need, some one to watch the people and find out who's making all this trouble."

"And then another thing—here next door are people without one inch of any yard at all, and of course their children have to play on the front sidewalk, and they just keep it littered with paper and rubbish. I tell them they must pick up the things, but you know how children are, they forget or they don't care, and how can you blame them when their fathers and mothers don't care either? It's clean the sidewalk and clean the back yard until I could be cleaning all the time, and nothing to show for it."

Some of the present conditions in one part of the South End are described by Mrs. Ellen Stone, who has been a resident on Concord square for many years. "When our alley was paved," she said, "the taxpayers paid a sufficient sum so that if the income were properly used it would cover the cost of having the alley

OHIO IS TO BE CENTER OF THE OPPOSITION TO MR. TAFT'S ELECTION

CLEVELAND, O.—Ohio is to be the center of the contest to prevent President Taft's re-nomination and to obtain the Republican nomination for Senator La Follette of Wisconsin, according to the Clevelanders who attended the Republican progressive conference in Chicago.

James R. Garfield, it is said, will probably engage in the speaking campaign to prevent President Taft from obtaining a solid Ohio delegation.

It is also asserted that Senator La Follette will concentrate his forces in this state. Mr. La Follette himself will speak in Cleveland in December. Other speakers will be Senator Clapp of Minnesota, Senator Bristow of Kansas, Senator Cummins of Iowa and Congressman I. L. Lenroot of Wisconsin.

"Every Congress district in Ohio will be organized," said John D. Fackler, Cleveland progressive leader, today. Two candidates for delegates to the Republican national convention will be put in the race in each district. They will be pledged to vote for La Follette and the La Follette platform."

HALSEY-FULLER WEDDING HELD IN BROOKLINE

Last night at the Hotel Beaconsfield, in Brookline, took place the wedding of Miss Martha Hope Fuller and Oscar Lawrence Halsey of St. Louis. Over 1000 invitations were issued for the event. Mrs. Halsey, who is the daughter of Mrs. Alvan Bond Fuller, is a lineal descendant of Thomas Fuller, who came to America in the Mayflower in 1620. She is also connected with the Tufts family, one of the oldest in the vicinity of Boston. Mr. Halsey is a descendant of the Halsey family, which settled in New York in the seventeenth century.

The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Henry O. Hisscox, D. D., pastor of the Calvary Baptist church of Albany, New York, assisted by his brother, the Rev. Edwin T. Hisscox of Cambridge. The bride was given in marriage by her brother, Alvan Tufts Fuller of Brookline. In the bridal party were Mrs. Alvan Tufts Fuller of Brookline, the bride's sister-in-law; Miss Margaret Hunk of London, Eng.; Mrs. Henry Bray Sawyer of Winchester and Miss Constance Southworth of Brookline. The bridegroom was attended by Sidney D. Walton of Detroit, Mich., and the ushers were Henry Bray Sawyer of Winchester; Leon Frederic Foss of Boston, Robert J. Keller of New York and William C. Chick of Boston.

The ceremony took place in the ladies' parlor of the hotel in a niche of white silk, bridal roses and evergreen, from the shell of which was suspended a bridal veil of white roses. As the bride party entered the room an orchestra, hidden behind the palms, rendered the "Bridal Chorus" from Lohengrin. The bride's gown was princess, Paquin model, of white chiffon velvet, embroidered with silver and rhinestone, the bodice consisting chiefly of shimmering point d'Alencon lace. Around her neck was clasped a pearl necklace and her veil of tulle covered a tiny cap of Alsatian lace, caught up with the conventional orange blossoms. Lilies of the valley and white orchids composed her bouquet.

Immediately after the wedding supper Mr. Halsey, who is president of the Halsey Automobile Company of St. Louis, and his bride left on a wedding tour which will continue through November. After Feb. 1 they will be at home at their new residence in St. Louis.

cleaned every month. Instead of that, it has been cleaned on an average twice a year. Private alleys got no regular attention at all until a year ago, when the members of our Women's Club took matters into their own hands and collected 10 cents from all householders in our district who saw the need of systematic care of the alleys. This fund has been used ever since to hire men to keep the alleys cleaned out, but it is now almost exhausted, so that I suppose we shall soon have to make another collection. We have not only hired men to do the work, we have also gone out ourselves and showed the men how the work should be done, and I think our example has helped to foster neighborhood pride and induced some who were indifferent before to make an effort to keep their own property cleaner.

"A new regulation which has helped to improve conditions says that an officer may remove on sight a person who places rubbish on a public walk or alley, and if the person fails to remove the rubbish the officer may arrest him. Before we had this regulation a person who threw rubbish into the streets could not be arrested; he could be proceeded against only by means of a summons from the court. I used to see a young woman every morning drop a paper bag of refuse in the park and then go on her way rejoicing. Evidently she was in the habit of getting meals in her room and found the park a convenient place in which to dispose of potato parings, etc. Since the new regulation, however, she has mended her ways."

"Our Women's Club intends to keep hammering away at this question of better street and alley conditions until matters are sufficiently bettered to bring up the value of property in this district to what it was a few years ago. Things have gone about as far as they can in the wrong direction, so I feel that a decided change for the better is bound to come; in fact, I feel that it has already begun."

USMC

IT has been asserted repeatedly that a shoe manufacturer cannot obtain any of the machines of the United Shoe Machinery Company without agreeing to take all his machines from the Company. This assertion is not true and it never was true. In the case of only a few machines is the use of one dependent upon the use of any other. The use of most of the machines thus tied is given to a lessee without the payment of any royalty whatever, in order to enable him to produce the largest possible quantity of the shoes he makes and bring them to the highest point of perfection. On some of these machines a nominal annual rental is charged, ranging from \$5 to \$35, insufficient to reimburse the Company for the depreciation of its machines.

At the New England Fair in the Mechanics Building is a complete shoemaking plant, with sixty machines of the Company in actual operation making women's high grade Goodyear Welt Shoes.

Visit the Fair and learn for yourself the terms upon which the shoe manufacturer enjoys the use of each machine.

ASK QUESTIONS

They Will Be Answered

MEETING OF POLICE DEPARTMENTS OF STATE IN SALEM

SALEM, Mass.—Representatives from many cities and towns of the state are here today attending the eleventh annual convention of the Massachusetts State Police Association which will open at 1 p. m. today in Franklin hall.

Several proposed legislative measures are under consideration. This committee was in session here all Tuesday evening preparing for today's convention.

BULLESTATE BOND OF \$700,000 FILED

BIDDEFORD, Me.—A bond of \$700,000 furnished by Ralph S. Bartlett of Boston, who was Tuesday appointed administrator of the \$500,000 estate of Mrs. Sara C. Bull by Judge Nathaniel Hobbs in the York county probate court was the largest bond ever demanded in a court in this country.

No opposition was made today to Mr. Bartlett's appointment. He said he should present a record of Tuesday's probate court proceedings in the Middlesex county probate court with a request that he be appointed ancillary administrator in Massachusetts.

TUFTS JUNIORS ELECT MEMBERS

Elections to Ivy, Tufts honorary junior society, have just been announced. The members elected from the class of 1913 are: Sumner L. Mountfort, Portland, Me.; Lawrence W. Kattelle, West Newton; Vannevar Bush, Chelsea; Joseph A. Tosi of Beverly; Ralph W. Atwater, Somerville; Philip W. Johnson, Melrose; Lewis E. Sterling, Everett; Wendell C. Phillips, Dedham; Dana A. Seale, Franklin; Philip C. Shute, Salem; Henry B. Stryker, Cambridge; James H. Rorty, Middletown, N. Y.

SENATOR CLAPP SCORES MR. TAFT'S STATEHOOD ACTS

CHICAGO—At the opening here last night of the campaign of the progressive element of the Republican party, to nominate Senator La Follette as the Republican candidate for President, Senator Clapp called the chief executive's action in the Arizona statehood matter the "blackest chapter in all tyranny outside of the absolute despotism of an unbridled king."

"Whether you believe in the recall or not, I think you will agree with me that it is not for you to say whether the people of Arizona shall have the recall. We had this question up in Congress. We said the people of Arizona must vote on the question again. And the President of the United States vetoed that resolution, and one was passed providing that the people of Arizona must vote again, but must vote against the recall, though they can put it into their constitution after admission."

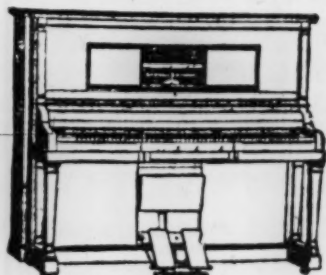
"A fine lesson this was to teach the people on the threshold of admission to the Union."

Senator Coo L. Crawford and George L. Record of New Jersey spoke. Senator Lorimer came in for criticism by all the speakers.

NEW EXIT PROMISED AT FOREST HILLS

Willingness to provide an additional exit near the Morton street end of the Forest Hills terminal to improve the traffic condition was expressed by the Boston Elevated Railway Company in a communication received by the Forest Hills Improvement Association at its meeting Tuesday evening. The proposition was accepted after considerable debate. The transportation committee, however, voted not to deter its efforts for improvements until provisions are made by the Elevated for either a subway or a bridge at the southern end of the terminal.

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is the simplest in construction, the easiest to operate, the least liable to disorders of any kind, and will last longer than any other Player-Piano yet produced. We believe it to be the BEST Player-Piano procurable at any price. Yet our price is a reasonable one, fairly proportioned to the cost of the piano, plus the cost of the player mechanism.

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WHAT THE SHEARS SAY

HIGHER AUTHORITY

A little girl called to her playmate, "Come on out."
"I can't," was the reply.
"Why not?"
"Because my mother won't let me."
The little girl pondered a moment and then said, "Well, then, why don't you go and ask your grandmother?"—Christian Register.

REPUTATION

"He was once a member of the Legislature, was he not?"
"Oh, yes. And ever since he has been living on the reputation of the reputation he might have made."—Globe Democrat.

AIMING FOR A JOB

"Do you know anything about golf?"
"A little bit."
"What's the proper club to land a government job with?"—Washington Herald.

PLAYS GOLF NOW

Corrigan (the sudden rich)—Yes, time works wonders, Dinny. An' so ye didn't know I had taken up golf?
Conley—I did not! I thought ye wor still takin' up morthair!—Puck.

NOT SO PLEASANT

I like the smell of new mown hay.
We used to find along the way,
But nowadays the sylvan scene
Is apt to smell of gasoline.
—Washington Herald.

IN THE FALL

The nuts are swiftly dropping.
The leaves are turning red;
And coal and Christmas shopping
Are looming up ahead.
—Chicago Journal.

REBUKED TOO LATE

The chairman of an Old Colony town meeting called an Irishman to order, informing him that action had already been taken on the article which he was discussing, whereupon the son of Erin replied, "Misther Motherboard, why didn't ye tell me sooner, and thin I would have soot down before I got oop?"—Christian Advocate.

NAUTICAL PHRASES

A family circle in Nantucket was once discussing the use of nautical phrases, when the mother said, "Girls, I never use them."
"Yes, three does, mother."
"Well, watch me, and see if I do."
Shortly after she said to one of the children, "There, take this and carry it to Cousin Phoebe, and tell her that this squares the yards with us; and thee must send, for it is almost school time."
—Christian Advocate.

ALL NET

In the bankruptcy court I once heard a witness asked the amount of his gross income.
"Me gross income, is it? Sure an' I'd have ye know that I have no gross income. I'm a fisherman, an' me income is all net," was the astonishing reply.
—Green Bag.

BOASTED MODESTLY

Mrs. R. W. Barlow, the golf champion, said the other day at the Philadelphia Country Club:
"If a golfer is going to boast, let him boast modestly. I heard a golfer say one autumn evening, as he toasted himself before the clubhouse fire:
"Never did I see better golf than this afternoon. My opponent got away every drive, he hit every brassie clean, he approached perfectly, and he didn't miss a single putt."
"How much did he beat you by?" I asked.
"Beat me?" said the modest man, with a look of surprise. "Why, he didn't beat me. It was my game from the start."—Los Angeles Times.

NEEDS INSPIRATION

"Now I want something in your happiest vein," said the editor.
"Better pay me in advance, then," declared the poet.—Washington Herald.

KEPT HIM MOVING

"Did ye see them big skyscrapers while ye was in New York, Silas?"
"Well, I seed the bottom part; but them pesky police fellows wouldn't let me stand still long enough to see clean to the tops."—Washington Herald.

CHUCKAWALLA DAM IN ARIZONA WILL IRRIGATE 300,000 ACRES

Work Begins in Six Months but Already Has Been Filed Upon by Desert Entrymen Who Will Be Ready to Till the Soil

PHOENIX, Ariz.—Construction of the great Chuckawalla dam across the Colorado river at a point in Pyramid canyon 40 miles north of Needles, will be commenced in six months.

The plans include an intake dam and settling reservoir 15 miles above Ehrenberg. From the settling reservoir to the first pumping station is a distance of eight miles; to the second nine miles and to the third 10 miles, and in this distance the water is raised the 300 feet to the tablelands to be irrigated. Plans call for 50 miles of initial canals to distribute the water over the 300,000 acres.

A. H. Koenig of Los Angeles, the engineer in charge of the work, estimates that it will take five years to complete the work, which will progress in units of 600 water inches each. The first unit may be finished in two years.

ent of the Chuckawalla Development Company, the dam will be larger than the great Roosevelt dam in Arizona. The company, which is capitalized at \$10,000,000, was granted permission by congress last February to construct the dam.

The entire work will be under the supervision of A. H. Koenig & Son, engineers for the Chuckawalla Development Company and engineers of the war department.

The exact point where the initial dam will be built is known as the Bulls Head site, and the dam will be 140 feet high and 400 feet wide. It will be built of concrete in the form of what is known as an arch dam, with a gravity section. This powerful bulkhead will hold in reserve 850,000 acre feet of surplus water and flood Pyramid canyon northward for 90 miles.

This immense volume of water not only will be used to irrigate the Chuckawalla valley and Palo Verde mesa, 120 miles away to the south, but from it will be developed power to raise the irrigating waters 300 feet above the bed of the Colorado river and cause it to flow over 300,000 acres of new arid land.

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Parlor, reception hall, bed, room and bath \$10.00 and up
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Ask to hear the tone of the Emerson.

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RIBBON WORKBAG

A novel workbag that has added advantage of being quickly made up is constructed from a yard of wide ribbon, preferably six or eight inches, says the Washington Herald.

The bag is in four compartments, all drawing on the same string. The ribbon is folded in half, then three folds are made at either side until the ribbon is equally divided in space to form four compartments.

Sew the selvages together in pairs to make four divisions, each four and a half inches in depth. Overcast the edges neatly with tiny stitches. This will leave three top folds, which are cut for a depth of two inches from either edge. Hem narrowly and cover with a tiny silk cord if you wish a finish.

Crochet eight small rings of brass or bone with embroidery silk to harmonize with the colors in the bag. Sew a ring to each corner of the four bags and through them run a double length of silk cord or narrow ribbon, which, pulled from either end, will open and close bags at once.

Do not use too soft a ribbon. The heavy flowered effects with satin edges are pretty and will stand upright when opened, which makes it easier to discover contents.

HAT PROTECTOR

Purchase one yard of oil silk (three fourths of a yard will do for a small hat). Measure the hat; cut the silk in a circle large enough to cover the whole hat and extend under the brim. Run a narrow casing around the outside edge of circle, run elastic or tape through casing so as to gather up under brim of hat; then when caught in the rain it is an easy matter to protect the hat, providing the covering is kept in the crown of the hat or handbag.—The Modern Priscilla.

MATCHED SETS

Fashionable Parisiennes are showing a strong preference for the matched sets, consisting of hat, neckpiece and muff, says the Dry Goods Economist. Frequently the cordeliere bag is used in place of the muff, and in some cases it is included with the others, making a set of four pieces. Among the favorite fabrics for the purpose are satin or gold brocade, tulle, velvet and chiffon. In almost every instance fur is used with the other materials. Lace and artificial flowers are frequently used in decoration.

GOOD POTATO SOUP

A young housekeeper was heard to say one day that nothing made her feel so poor as to serve potato soup to her family. Often potato soup is prosaic. Try adding to it two tablespoonfuls of tomato catsup or a little highly seasoned chicken gravy, if you have any left over, says an exchange. You will find it takes on a piquancy undreamed of in potato soup.

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The NEW PRINCESS POQUE
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FITTED BLACK VELVET MODEL

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A Jaunty, Thoroughly Practical Hat for Street or Semi-Dress

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Supreme in Beauty! Quality! Cleanliness! Possesses two important and exclusive features. It does not deteriorate with age and fall to powder in the dress—can be easily and quickly sterilized by immersing in boiling water for a few seconds only. At the stores or sample pair for 25 cents. Every pair guaranteed.
The C. E. CONOVER CO., Mfrs., 101 Franklin St., N. Y.

TASTY STEAK

The housewife who knows how to cook the lower part of a round steak can prepare a dish more nourishing than a porterhouse and quite as tasty, says the Newark News. In the first place, cut the steak fairly thick and then score it well on both sides with a chopping

knife. Next dredge it with flour and put into a sizzling hot frying-pan in which there is just enough fat or butter to keep the meat from catching. Sear it well on both sides, and then add a few tablespoonfuls of boiling water. Cover it and let it simmer for two hours. Season to taste. This steak may be served with fried onions.

FASHIONS AND

DRESSES OF SILVER AND GOLD WELL ADAPTED TO SCHOOL USE

But women prefer nice wooly tailor-mades

Simple frock for little girl

ARTISTS and cartoonists of the comic weekly have been wont to represent the American heiress in a gown beautifully brocaded with dollar marks. The French manufacturer is more subtle. He writes "money" all over his new materials this season in quite as clear and legible a hand as the dollar-marks of the cartoonists, but he does it in gold and silver bullion on metal brocades and tissues. There is no humor in it, either conscious or unconscious. Really it is not at all amusing to have all your materials and dresses taken out of your trunks when you return from abroad and have them weighed instead of measured, and appraised at so much an ounce as precious metals.

This winter Scheherazade herself would find it difficult to weave the threads of her fairy tales into anything more lovely, more strangely colored, more Eastern in its magnificence than the new brocades. Time was when one felt very snug and complacent in satin dinner dresses. Now satin is very nice—for linings. Then for season after season we were simple enough to be satisfied with chiffons and transparencies for our evening gowns. Now we're growing more sophisticated. Evening materials must show the bloom of velvet or the glitter of metal to please us. There is, of course, a quantity of tulle—plain and lace—used for evening dresses for women who do not care to pay \$30 or \$40 a yard—or a pound—for their dress materials. But the newest fabrics are the velvet and metal brocades—huge Gargantuan velvet flowers on white chiffon or satin or metal tissue; white velvet flowers on white chiffon, old gold, bar gold, red gold flowers on white satin; sapphire blue velvet on silver tissue; or silver flowers on rose chiffon or geranium-colored velvet. It is the retort courteous of the manufacturer to the edict of the dressmaker that dresses shall be narrow, draperies scanty. "Use as little of our materials as you like" says the manufacturer amiably. "Here is something sweetly pretty, all

spun glass and gold and silver. Isn't it charming?"

Yes, it is charming. But women do not want many all-gold dresses. They want their nice wooly tailor-mades, their velvet afternoon dresses and their chiffon evening gowns, and it is only for occasions of the utmost magnificence that they indulge themselves in extravagance with metal brocades and embossed velvets, says the New York Tribune.

For every-day wear the new materials are really most substantial looking. Suitings, especially, have not been so heavy, or had such serviceable appearance for many years. The new cloths are very thick and very closely woven. Most of them are either two faced or two colored. The latter is a decided novelty and puts the period to the protest of the last two seasons against the old monotone color scheme. The matter is now decided, accepted. There will be few, if any, all one-color suits or dresses. In these new two-colored suitings one-half of the material is one color, the other half another, dark blues with dark greens, dull greens with dull browns, and so on.

Ratine is also used for suits, but it is not as smart as wool velvet or the fine striped worsteds that look almost like whipcords. The narrow Pekinese stripes are very popular both in wool materials and in velvets. Corduroy, velvet and velveteen are used again this winter for afternoon suits and dresses, but the black velvet of last year is varied by the new shot, changeable velvets in very dark rich colors. There is a good deal of tulle used with velvet both for suits and dresses. Abroad they are making velvet suits with little tulle jackets, but the combination is hardly warm enough for us. We will probably use caracul and velvet instead. Double-faced satin is very smart for afternoon dresses and one sees it in the brightest colors—cavalry blue and orange, for example.



THIS frock, made with a middy blouse is well adapted to school use. mild weather it can be worn without wrap and later it will be found equally desirable beneath a coat.

All sorts of materials are used for making of such dresses. A great many mothers use soft finished pique, cotton poplin throughout the autumn and much of the winter, but serge, mere, henrietta cloth, challis and like are equally desirable. Blue with collar of white, or white serge collar of blue would be extremely attractive.

In the illustration white poplin trimmed with rose color. The blouse only a slight opening at the front, edges of which are laced together. finished with a big sailor collar. skirt is straight and can be either gathered. The under body is to form a shield.

For the 6 year size will be required 4 1/2 yards of material 27, 4 yards 2 1/2 yards 44 inches wide with 1/2 27 inches wide for collar and cuffs.

A pattern (7155), sizes 4, 6 and 8 years can be had at any May Magazine agency, or will be sent by mail, dress 132 East Twenty-third street, New York, or Masonic Temple, Chicago.

EARLY PRODUCTS IN POTTERY

One development of advancing civilization

It must always be an open question how much credit for artistic feeling can be given to primitive races. The production of pottery was, at first, the supplying of a need. Clay offered a medium for the making of household utensils which were at once fire-proof and impervious. The work does not belong strictly to the earliest stages of civilization, but is a development of advancing refinement. Crude and unprepared clays were used for the most part, but the makers could scarcely have been conscious of the charming color-play produced by the burning of a red clay in a smoky fire.

The pottery of the Indians is artistic in the sense of being an expression of an indigenous art, and much of it is beautiful, though whether the makers possessed any real appreciation of beauty is open to doubt.

The pottery was exclusively the work of the women. No wheel was employed, but the ware was mainly constructed by coiling. Long strips of clay were rolled under the hands and made of uniform size, and these were then coiled in spiral form, the rolls being welded together with water. After proceeding a certain height, the walls of the growing jar would become weak under their own weight. The piece would then be set aside to undergo a partial hardening, upon which the work would be carried forward another stage. The shape being completed and partially dried, the maker would work over the whole surface with stones or simple tools until the marks of the coils had disappeared and the walls had reached a sufficient

thinness. Much skill was exercised in accomplishing this.

Many of the Indian forms are traditional. The basket, the gourd and bark-made jar gave ideas of shape to the potter. Indeed, it is sometimes said that clay vessels were constructed as linings to wicker forms, the layer of twigs being afterward burned off. The firing was performed in open flame without any protective fact which accounts for the great irregularity found in quality and color.

The decorations used by the women were of the type common to unglazed wares. The clay was incised or embossed, and natural earths were used as pigments. This accounts for the great measure for the fitness which is observed in aboriginal decoration. There is an absence of garish coloring, nor is there any straining effect; but instead there is a sober strength and a sane expression of values which would do credit to a modern designer.

America is fortunate in possessing abundant relics of primitive times, it cannot be doubted that in other similar work was done, making allowance, of course, for the characteristic variations in national traits. The potter's craft is of such a nature, an omnipresent material and requires the minimum of tools, that almost a nation on the globe has practiced in some it has never been developed beyond the narrow limits of the age; in others it has reached the most perfection of cultured skill.—Potter's Craft.

COLOR FORMULAS FOR PAINTS

Compilation worthy of preservation

THE following comprehensive tabulation of tint and color formulas for paints is compiled from a recent number of the Master Painter. The information will be presented in alphabetical arrangement on successive Wednesdays:

Acorn yellow—White lead 1 part, raw sienna, 1 part.

Amber—Tinge yellow lake with white or tinge carmine with yellow.

Amber yellow—Medium chrome yellow, 8 parts; burnt umber, 5 parts, and burnt sienna 3 parts.

Antique brass—White lead, 4 parts; medium chrome yellow, 3 parts and Vandyke brown, 1 part.

Armenian red—Venetian red, 2 parts; yellow ochre, 1 part.

Ashes of roses—Tinge pink slightly with drop black.

Aurora—Medium chrome yellow, 1 part; English vermilion, 1-10 part.

Azure—White lead or zinc, 1 part; ultramarine blue, 1-140 part.

Brass shade—Yellow ochre, 4 parts; Vandyke brown, 1 part.

Brown—Red and black.

Brown pink—White lead, 16 parts; Chateauc lake, 14 parts; Vandyke brown, 1 part.

Brick, pressed—White lead, 4 parts; Venetian red, 2 parts; Indian red, 1 part.

Brick, red—White lead, 4 parts; Venetian red, 2 parts; Indian red, 1 part.

Bronze yellow—White lead, 3 parts; medium chrome yellow, three parts; raw umber, one part.

Buff—White lead, two parts; yellow ochre, one part.

Buff, brilliant—Use golden ochre.

Buff, deep—Tinge ochre with Venetian red.

Buff, dull—Add burnt umber to buff.

Buff, rich—Two parts white to one of

golden ochre; or, tinge orange yellow with raw sienna.

Buff, light—Reduce ochre with white lead.

Buff, medium—Add white to ochre tinge with a little burnt sienna.

Buff, stone—Equal parts of white lead and French ochre.

Buff, transparent—Zinc white, two parts; golden ochre, one part.

Buff, warm—Tinge ochre with Indian red.

TAKING OUT LACE

Many a gown this year is made of yoke and undersleeves of lace or This soils much more quickly than gown. On this account it is well sew in the yoke and sleeves by so they may be easily removed. It is necessary to give them more a superficial cleansing, says the Mon Star. Before taking them out, however outline with a thread yoke and sleeve just where they are sewed into the This done, it is a very simple matter after the laundering is completed, to turn the yoke and sleeves.

BLACK RELIEF

While black is favored even by quite young girls, it is usually ended by more than a little of one relieving color or another, says an change. An entire black street suit instance, is very smart-looking young girl whose black hat is decorated with a huge bow of brilliant scarlet velvet.

Keep Warm

Read what THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR said of our gas jet heater in their issue of Dec. 3, 1910:

"A comfortable and convenient thing in any house, no matter how good the other arrangements for heating, is the Kost heater, which can be applied to any gas jet. It is so constructed that it will warm a large room in a few minutes, even in the coldest weather, throwing the heat all the way down to the floor. The expense is from 1/4 to 1/2 a cent an hour, according to the price of gas. It is odorless, whether used with artificial or with natural gas, is endorsed by the board of education of Chicago, and is used in the public schools of that city."

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THE HOUSEHOLD

DECORATION FOR SCARFS OR ENDS OF TOWELS

Leaves and outer divisions of fruit are worked solid



ENDS of towels and scarfs may be decorated in this design with excellent effect. The leaves and the outer divisions of the fruit are worked solid, and the center of the fruit is filled in with the seeding stitch or with French

knots. The stems are worked in the outline stitch. Use mercerized cotton No. 25 for the embroidery. Directions for transferring—In taking off this pattern, lay a piece of impression paper upon the material, place the

newspaper pattern over this, and with a hard, sharp pencil draw firmly over each line. If the material is sheer it may be laid over the pattern and drawn off with pencil, as the design will show through.

RAG RESERVOIR

A Nebraska reader of the Monitor offers the following for the benefit of other housekeepers: "I have a large drawer in my kitchen where I put all sorts of rags, and all in the family know just where to go to get one to suit their particular need, such as the tops of old shirts, old dish aprons, etc. When I scrub I take one to wipe up with and it saves lots of wringing of my scrubbing rag. When it is soiled I put it through the washing machine if it is good for more, or else I put it in the stove."

ROLLING A HEM

To whip lace on a garment without rolling the edge of the material, place the lace nearly one fourth of an inch from the raw edge of the material and whip closely, says the Modern Practical. This will roll the material into a neat and even hem which will wear and wash as well as if hemmed separately. This is particularly satisfactory for bias or circular edges.

TESTS WITH FLOUR AND BUTTER

Question of short weights investigated

WHEN sacks of flour are found short in weight, as often happens, the manufacturer usually claims that the discrepancy is due to loss of water by evaporation; and a like excuse is sometimes made for short-weight packages of butter.

Need of accurate knowledge in relation to such matters has led Food Analyst Willard of the Kansas board of health to undertake certain rather interesting experiments, says the Saturday Evening Post. One of these was made by piling 27 sacks of flour of 48 pounds each—furnished for the purpose by a milling company—in an airy room, which was heated in winter to ordinary living temperature. Each sack was carefully weighed at the start and was put on the scales again at the end of the year. As a result, it appeared that they had lost an average of a little over 12 ounces apiece.

For the butter experiment a special churning was made in the dairy department of the Kansas Agricultural College. From 852 pounds of cream were obtained 261 pounds of butter, which was packed in various ways. Sixty-four pounds were packed in a tub-lined with parchment paper, with a piece of cloth over the top, and placed in a cold-storage room. Fifty one-pound prints, separately wrapped in parchment papers and paraffined cartons, were put into a wooden case, likewise in cold storage. Five one-pound prints, similarly wrapped, were placed in cold stor-

age, but not in any receptacle; and five one-pound prints, prepared in the same way, were exposed to the temperature of an ordinary living room.

As a result, at the end of six months the butter in the wooden case had lost nothing at all of its weight. The butter in the tub had lost 3½ pounds, owing to evaporation of water soaking out of it through the wood. The unpacked prints in cold storage lost nearly an ounce apiece.

Thus it appears that butter packed in tubs loses a considerable fraction of its weight—a matter of some importance to dealers who hold it in stock for any length of time. Butter in cases, on the other hand, suffers no loss at all; and the paraffine-wrapped prints, though subject to a slight evaporation, do not lose enough after being taken out of the case to cause any anxiety to the retailer, inasmuch as they are so quickly sold.

The question of water content is of great importance in both butter making and bread making. A skilled butterman tries to produce butter which shall contain as much water as possible, up to the legal limit of 16 per cent. The baker values flour in proportion to its ability to absorb water and at the same time produce a desirable loaf. Hence it appears that the butter problem and the bread problem are always incidentally water problems.

TIPS FOR THE HOME LAUNDRESS

On the washing of muslin and net dresses

MUSLIN must be ironed wet. If allowed to get dry, it will have a rough appearance when ironed, writes Marion Harris Neil. Iron on the right side to give it a gloss, and the way of the thread as much as possible. Finish off by ironing the wrong side. When ironing a large piece of muslin, keep as much of it covered as you conveniently can, to prevent its drying. Should the muslin dry before it is ironed, damp it down evenly with a wet towel.

Straight pieces of muslin are usually ironed from end to end along the selvage, being careful to keep the hems as straight as possible.

Embroidered muslin should be ironed on the wrong side, to raise the pattern. Spotted muslin should also be ironed on the wrong side, unless the spots are very far apart, when it may look better ironed first on the right side, and afterward ironed over the wrong to press out the spots.

In ironing colored muslins do not use the iron too hot, as they are apt to destroy the colors. Muslin trimmed with lace should have the lace ironed first, and then the muslin itself. If the muslin feels too stiff after ironing, the fault can be remedied by putting it through water and then ironing again. Air muslin well after ironing or it will become limp.

Dresses and waists of white muslin should be soaked in cold water for a number of hours before they are washed. They must then be gently wrung dry, taking care not to stretch the material, and kneaded with the palms of the hands in warm, soapy suds.

They should then be placed in the washbowl in cold water, softened with borax and good soap jelly and boiled quickly for 20 minutes. When this has been done they should be rinsed, first in warm, soft water, and then in cold, and finally immersed in bluing water. Press through a wringing-machine to remove as much water as possible before putting into the starch. If water is left in the fabric it will reduce the strength of the starch.

While the garments are still wet they should be dipped in a starch preparation. To make this, two tablespoonfuls of starch should be made into a smooth paste with four tablespoonfuls of cold water. Three pints of boiling water should be poured into the starch, stirring rapidly all the time. The starch must

be squeezed tightly out of the muslin, but not twisted, which if done, would break the fibers of the material, and probably make holes.

To wash a net dress, fill a bathtub about one third full of strong, warm, white soapsuds, and add two tablespoonfuls of powdered borax. If the dress is colored, or has tinted flowers or figures, it is wise to set the color first by soaking it in a solution of strong, cold salt water, allowing it to soak for two hours. Drop the dress into the soapsuds and let it soak for a time, keeping it spread out as much as possible. Then squeeze the dress up and down in the water, but do not rub; if rubbed it will be pulled out of shape.

If there are any stains that will not come out in this way, place them over the palm of the hand and rub a little soap upon them, taking care not to stretch the rest of the material. Rinse through two or three waters and wring out as dry as possible.

Great care must be taken in hanging the dress out to dry or it will stretch. Hang the waist out full width, neck down, and pin to the clothesline with clothespins at frequent intervals. Hang the skirt bottom up, stretched out full width along the line and pin with clothespins close together.

MODEL FLAT

Cincinnati means that its young women shall be thoroughly good housekeepers, says an exchange. To this end the board of education has recently acquired a model flat, for practical work in the art of housekeeping. Miss Charlotte Ulrich, the instructor in domestic economy, is an enthusiast in her work. She believes by means of this model flat the course in domestic instruction for the high school girls will be measurably increased in efficiency as well as in interest.

BRAIDS ARE SMART

The smooth, glossy, evenly-woven braids do certainly give a suit a smart, attractive touch, transforming an otherwise plain suit into an elaborate one, says an exchange. By the way, have you noticed that all suits are classed under two headings—either very plain or elaborate?

DISHES MADE WITH SOUR CREAM

Biscuits and several varieties of cake

FEW modern housekeepers appreciate sour cream at its true value or dream of the delicious dainties that may be concocted by combining it with other ingredients. It is especially desirable for cookies, cakes and doughnuts, not only on account of its richness but also because of the chemical action arising from the combination of its acid with soda, which gives lighter texture than

sweet cream and a richer compound than milk. There are some dishes that cooks refuse to prepare without the acid of sour cream and soda—one even teaspoonful of soda to a pint of thick sour cream being the correct proportion.

Nut filling for cakes—one cupful each of light brown sugar, sour cream and finely chopped English walnuts. Boil together until the mixture thickens; cool and spread between layers. It should be creamy when right. A few drops of orange extract improves its flavor.

Doughnuts—Beat three eggs till light, add one and one half cupfuls of sugar. Beat again. Sift one level teaspoonful of soda into a cupful of sour cream; add to the sugar and eggs; then add one small teaspoonful of salt, one teaspoonful of cinnamon and half of a grated nutmeg. Mix with sufficient flour to make a soft dough, roll about a half inch thick, cut out and fry in hot lard. It is a good plan to have the dough cut out all ready to fry before heating the lard.

Tarts—Two eggs, one cupful each of sour cream, chopped raisins and sugar.

Add a teaspoonful each of cinnamon and nutmeg. Beat the eggs lightly, add the cream, sugar, one teaspoonful of vanilla, and lastly the well-floured raisins. Bake quickly in tart pans.

Soft gingerbread—One cupful each of butter, molasses, sugar and sour cream, four cupfuls of flour, with a teaspoonful each of soda, ginger, and mace. Bake in flat pan in a hot oven. Serve hot with sauce.

Poverty cake—Mix well one cupful each of sugar, sour milk, flour and raisins, a half cupful of butter, two eggs and two teaspoonfuls of mixed ground spices. Add one level teaspoonful of soda to the cream and dissolve well before stirring into the batter. Bake 30 minutes in a shallow pan.

Sour cream biscuits—One teaspoonful of sour cream, add to it one pint of sweet milk, one of soda and two of cream of tartar. Stir in sufficient flour to make a soft dough, roll out into biscuits and brush over with melted butter. Bake 15 minutes in a hot oven.

Southern cream batterbread—One pint of sour cream, one teaspoonful of soda, one of salt, two well-beaten eggs. Stir in sufficient white cornmeal to make the mixture of the right consistency; pour into greased pan and bake quickly for 30 minutes. Serve hot.

Dressing for salad—Two tablespoonfuls each of vinegar and sugar, half a teaspoonful of salt. Mix well and add a half teaspoonful of thick sour cream which has previously been beaten stiff.—Delineator.

Gets ALL the Dirt

Yes, even the fine dirt and dust from the folds of upholstery and deep down in carpets and rugs—dirt which Brooms, Carpet Sweepers and Dusters can never get.

In the case of upholstery, beating, pounding and dusting tends to drive the dirt in deeper, finally discoloring and ruining the furniture. The Richmond Vacuum Cleaning System sucks the dirt out and renovates the inaccessible places behind the cloth covering.

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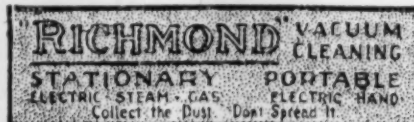
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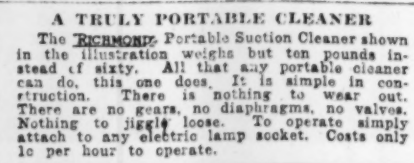
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TRIED RECIPES

TOMATO BUTTER

TOMATO butter is a California conserve that stands generally approved. To make it, put nine pounds of ripe tomatoes, peeled and cored into the preserving kettle. Add three pounds of sugar, one pint of vinegar, three tablespoonfuls of cinnamon, one tablespoonful of cloves and one and a half tablespoonfuls of powdered allspice. Stir and cook until thick, stirring often enough to prevent scorching.

WHITE FRUIT CAKE

Stir together one cup of sugar and one half cup of butter. Beat until very light the whites of four eggs and mix with the sugar and butter, then add one cup of stoned and chopped raisins and one half cup of citron cut in small shavings and rolled in flour. Sift two teaspoonfuls baking powder with two cups of flour. After adding to the mixture one cup of sweet milk, stir in the flour and bake in a moderate oven.—Portland Express and Advertiser.

DARK CAKE

Cream one half cup of sweet, waxy butter, add to it gradually one cup of finest granulated sugar, beating all the time, then add the yolks of two eggs well beaten, then one quarter teaspoonful of mace, one half teaspoonful each of cinnamon and clove, one half teaspoonful of orange flower water. Mix well, then add one quarter cup molasses, heating well again. To two and one quarter cups of sifted pastry flour add one and half scant teaspoonfuls of baking powder; add this with one half cup of milk to the above mixture and beat till very smooth. Last of all, beat the whites of the two eggs till dry and flaky; then mix all together and add one cup currants which have been washed and dusted with flour.

CREAMED DATES

One cup of stoned dates, two tablespoonfuls of lemon juice, two egg whites stiffly beaten, two cups of sweetened whipped cream. Mix the dates, lemon juice and whipped cream and then put the egg whites on top of the mixture.

STEWED BEEF HEART

Soak the heart in cold water for several hours. With a sharp knife cut out the muscles and top tough part. Dry and fill with stuffing, made by mixing together one cup of finely cut stale bread crumbs, one half teaspoonful of salt, one fourth teaspoon of pepper, one teaspoon of chopped herbs, two tablespoonfuls of melted butter. Sew the top well together, and wrap in a small piece of cheese cloth. Put in a small saucepan, point downward, and pour boiling water to cover. Add one tablespoonful of tomato catsup, one half teaspoon of salt. Cover and simmer for three hours. Remove the heart, keeping it hot. Make a gravy, using slightly browned flour. Currant jelly may be served with meat.—Chicago Inter Ocean.

TO STONE RAISINS

Free the raisins from the stems and put them in a bowl. Cover them with boiling water and let them stand for two minutes, says an exchange. Pour off the water, open the raisins and the seeds can be removed quickly and easily without the usual stickiness.

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The Monitor Is the Paper for the Home

BOSTON Y. M. C. A. EXTENDING WORK IN EDUCATION OF THE IMMIGRANTS



Immigrants assembled under the auspices of the Boston Y. M. C. A. in basement of church to learn English

Education of the immigrants who come to this country yearly is the work which the Young Men's Christian Association is extending each year and the Boston headquarters plan a systematic course for this season in the Greek, Italian, Hebrew, Syrian and Lithuanian sections which has the endorsement of the consuls of the countries represented.

This is the result of the beginning made in 1910-11, but which was not based on any well defined lines of development. Social and educational centers have been planned in four sections of the city, among the Greek people of the South End, the Italian people of the North End, the Hebrew people of the West End and the Lithuanians of South Boston. The first two have already been established.

The Greek center was organized at a meeting Monday, Oct. 9. The first Greek class had a meeting on the following Thursday evening in the basement of the Greek church on Winchester street. The Italian classes met on Oct. 16.

All of the work is to be done by the association members, such as young lawyers, business men, students and others. The committees at the head of the work in each community are made up of the leading men of that nationality including the consuls.

The work is divided into three classes—English, civics and hygiene, following the system of Peter Roberts, secretary of the immigration section of the international committee of the association. In each center from two to three classes a week are to be held with social evenings at least once a month. The first year is taken up with the elementary English and the next year by an advanced course. Lectures also play an important part in the work.

Eben Morgan Shute, assistant director of social work of the association, has direct supervision. He calls the problem one of the most important affecting the country today pointing out that 78 per cent of the population of the 25 largest cities in this state, including Boston, is of foreign parentage, that 30 per cent of all immigrants entering the United States last year could neither read nor write in their own language and that there are in this state today 90,000 persons who cannot speak any English.

Mr. Shute is usually obliged to use an



EBEN MORGAN SHUTE
Assistant director of social work of Boston Y. M. C. A.

interpreter at his organization meetings. This soon changes, however, in the classes after the students have learned a few sentences.

Anthony L. Benachi, Greek consul and treasurer of the Pan-Hellenic Union, is at the head of the advisory committee of that center, supported by the following: Augustus Sinadino, president of the Pan-Hellenic Union; Anthony J. Vrahos, vice president of the union; C. H. Dimitropoulos, Demosthenes T. Timayenis, former consul; John D. Dritsas, from the University of Athens; the Rev. Nestor Soudides, pastor of the Greek orthodox church; George M. Katsanos and George Anastopoulos.

Gaetano E. Pocaroli, the Italian consul, will have the following on his committee: James V. Donnaruma, editor of the Gazzetta del Massachusetts; Dr. Romeo Brindisi, Dr. Gerardo M. Balloni, Albert B. Fopiano, Joseph Santuosso, Achille Forte, truant officer; Joseph



JOHN D. DRITSAS, L.L.D.
From University of Athens

Veechioni, justice of the peace; G. Di Cola, merchant; A. G. Tomasello, a Dorchester contractor, and A. C. Nobili.

Only part of the Lithuanian committee has been chosen including F. J. Bagocins, a student at the Boston University law school; Joseph Neviackas, editor of one of the Lithuanian papers; and Dr. Francis Matulaitis. The organization of this center took place last night.

The formation of the Hebrew classes will take place at some time the last of this month. The committee is not yet made up.

NEW BELGIAN MINISTER ARRIVES

NEW YORK—Emanuel Havenith, recently appointed Belgian minister to the United States, arrived in New York Tuesday on the Finland, of the Red Star line, and will go directly to Washington. He was accompanied by his wife, who was Miss Helen Foulke.

GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF CANADA ON SHIPBOARD



Photograph of the Duke and Duchess of Connaught and their daughter Princess Patricia as the steamer Empress of Ireland was about to sail from England. The Duke and Duchess are now in Canada where the Princess will join them in December.

FOR WOMEN and the HOME

HOUSEHOLD NEEDS

DEWEY'S "Simplifiller" FOUNTAIN PEN

Claimed the best in use by all users. None ever returned. No soiled hands. Sent on approval. One in your hands sells others. Send for circular, guarantee, etc. Prices from 1.25 to 4.50 till Dec. 1st.

FOUNTAIN PEN SUPPLIES. EDSON E. DEWEY.
All Makes of Pens Repaired. 8 Cypress Place, Brookline, Mass.

HOUSEHOLD NEEDS

A Dustless Home for \$1.00

WITH A "B-B" Dustless COMBINATION

Sent Postpaid Anywhere \$1.00

To have your home full of dust is unsanitary, unnecessary and bad housekeeping. Dust will come in, but instead of stirring it up with the ordinary dust rag or feather duster, use the "B-B" dusters; they absorb dust as a sponge absorbs water. B-B Dust Cloth, 25c. B-B Floor Mop, 50c. B-B Broom-Brush, 25c.

These articles are chemically treated, strictly sanitary, so that they are themselves in keeping with the duties they perform. They pick up and retain every particle of dust. Cleanse even 25 cts. daily with soap and water. Can be used on any surface however delicate without fear of scratching.

If you cannot get the "B-B" Dustless Combination of your dealer, send us \$1.00 and we will send charges prepaid, the above combination, and will add the "B-B" Wonder Cloth FREE for polishing silver and gold. Send a dollar today and have a sweet, clean, dustless home.

MILTON CHEMICAL COMPANY
235 Binney Street, Cambridge, Mass.

HOUSEHOLD NEEDS

ARMY AND NAVY NEWS

Today's Army Orders

First Lieut. K. S. Snow, transferred from fifteenth to first infantry; Capt. F. C. Marshall, cavalry, unassigned, to New Haven, Ct., for accompanying troop A, cavalry, National Guard, on practice march; First Lieut. C. T. Harris, Jr., ordnance, will visit Ft. Dade, Ft. De Soto and Ft. Taylor, Fla., official business; Capt. W. F. Clark, fourth cavalry, to Kansas City, Mo.; Lieut. Col. O. C. Horney, Maj. E. P. O'Brien and Maj. W. A. Phillips, orderly, to New York, official business; Lieut. Col. D. S. Stanley, deputy Q. M. G., to New York, official business; Maj. J. E. Normoyle, Q. M., will make the visits directed in special orders Dec. 30 instead of Maj. W. M. Conling, Q. M.; Capt. E. D. Anderson, paymaster, will proceed to New York; First Lieut. M. D. Weed, medical corps, report to army transport service at San Francisco, duty on the Sheridan.

HOUSEHOLD NEEDS

UDNIT

Wearing Rubbers does no harm UP or FREEZE. A to an Udnit Shine

The Shoe Polish Powder. Will not DRY UP or FREEZE. A package makes enough polish to SHINE A PAIR OF SHOES ONE YEAR (a coating lasts 1 to 2 weeks or more). Ladies, gents, all black leathers and kids. NO PASTE. WON'T SMUT. Longer time between coatings. So many more shines in a package (equals ten 10c bottles). Price 25c. Box 31 H.

CHAS. FRENCH PERRY, BANGOR, ME.

HOUSEHOLD NEEDS

PELTON PIANO CO.

108 TREMONT STREET.

Kroeger, Hebling, Christman, Pelton Pianos, Player Pianos and Grand. Established quarter of a century. Columbia, Graphophone, Grafonola and Records. Mail orders given special attention. Illustrated catalogs mailed free. Correspondence invited.

Renting pianos to music students a specialty. Tel. 3791 Oxford.

HOUSEHOLD NEEDS

SPECIAL LIGHTING

We Make FIXTURES special designs for each room, to harmonize with decoration, for churches, residences, etc.

Metal Arts & Crafts Co.
617-631 JACKSON BOULEVARD, CHICAGO, ILL.

HOUSEHOLD NEEDS

AT RAILROAD TERMINALS

Charles S. Mellen, president of the Boston & Maine road, and party, left the North station by special train at 8:35 o'clock today en route to Portland, Me., via Portsmouth, to attend an important Maine Central railroad meeting.

The private Pullman car Magnet, occupied by Mark S. Pollard and party, will pass through Boston this evening en route from Marblehead on the North Shore to Miami, Fla.

The Rutland railway's annual fall excursion to Boston arrived at the North station over the Fitchburg road this noon.

Frank Marsh, superintendent of buildings for the Boston Terminal Company, is assembling material in the South station's power house yard for the Dorchester avenue improvements.

HOUSEHOLD NEEDS

HEARINGS ON LABOR BUREAU

Those interested in the servant problem and other labor matters are invited to be in room 430 of the State House on Oct. 23, where they will be heard by the commission appointed by the Legislature last year to investigate the conditions governing employment bureaus and to propose a bill whereby they may be bettered.

The commission has proposed a bill in which they recommend that the state take over the licensing of all employment agencies.

HOUSEHOLD NEEDS

PIANO'S

Player Pianos
Connorized Music Rolls
Largest and Most Complete Line in New England

Satisfaction Guaranteed in Every Particular

Talking Machines

Victor-Victrolas
Free Trial Offer—For Three Days Only.

This offer will place you under no obligation to purchase. All we ask of you is to let us demonstrate the Victor-Victrolas to your own satisfaction.

Send for catalog. Telephone OX. 1971.

HOUSEHOLD NEEDS

PARKER

Third Floor
100 BOYLSTON STREET

Electric Toaster

a Household Necessity

There are so many electric heating devices, such as RADIATORS, HEATERS, FLAT-IRONS, etc., that we should like an opportunity to tell you about them.

SETH W. FULLER CO.
100 BEDFORD STREET.

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HOUSEHOLD NEEDS

Refuse and Garbage Receiver

is so constructed as to prevent unwholesome and unsanitary conditions about the home, camp or farm. Clean, neat, durable. Best arrangement ever devised to keep place free from trash. "Nine years on the market. It pays to look us up." Sold Direct. Send for circular. 38 Farrar st., Lynn, Mass.

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WOMEN'S SPECIALTIES

Hughes Millinery Co.

Importers of French Millinery
4217 Olive Street, ST. LOUIS, MO.

WOMEN'S SPECIALTIES

MME. PAULINE, Cleaning and Dyeing

of House and Street Gowns, Lingerie, Laces, Feathers, Draperies, etc., at Short Notice. LACES DYED TO MATCH GOWNS, EVENING GOWNS AND OPERA COATS A SPECIALTY.

Main Office: 233 West 14th Street, NEW YORK
BRANCH OFFICE: 8 WEST 30TH STREET
Out of town orders promptly attended to. Expressage Paid One Way.

WOMEN'S SPECIALTIES

FREDERIC T. GOODMAN

FROM LONDON, W.
Successor to Arthur C. Smithson

English Tailor and Habit Maker for Gentlemen

739 BOYLSTON ST., BOSTON
Tel. 1316 Back Bay.

WOMEN'S SPECIALTIES

SPECIAL SALE OF Fine Furs at Wholesale Prices

Custom Work a Specialty
FURS REPAIRED, DYES, ALTERED, MUFFS REFINED \$1.00

41 WEST ST., BOSTON, MASS.

HOUSEHOLD NEEDS

SAVE 33 1/3 %

WE CAN SELL YOU Heating Stoves, Ranges and Furnaces

direct from the manufacturer. Special discounts to Builders and Contractors. If you are about to build let us show you our heating apparatus, quality and price second to none. See our new Gas-Coal combination ranges for apartments, a great space saver.

THE T. E. MIN. EXIGENCIES CO.
292-294 Franklin St., BOSTON, MASS.
New England agents. Also agents for Rooster Coal Briquets.

HOUSEHOLD NEEDS

CLEANING

Goods called for and delivered

The Sturtevant Shop

4016 Evanston Ave., Tel. Edgewater 1432.

WOMEN'S SPECIALTIES

NEW AND ENLARGED EDITION

The Life of Mary Baker Eddy

by SYBIL WILBUR

Has been greatly enlarged by the addition of a detailed history of Mrs. Eddy's work during the past three years.

PRICE \$3.00 A COPY

A beautiful Edition of Luxe at \$5.00 per copy

This book may be purchased through any Reading Room in the United States or abroad, or from The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Mass., U. S. A., or direct from the publishers.

CONCORD PUBLISHING CO.
250 Huntington Avenue, Boston, Mass., U. S. A.

WOMEN'S SPECIALTIES

Custom Waist Shop

Special Prices for Custom Made Dresses and Waists

462 Boylston St., Boston
Room 310, Stuart Building.

WOMEN'S SPECIALTIES

Leon N. Bayentz & Co.

The Little Fur Shop. Est. 1895.

Now is the time to have furs made to order or repaired. Remodeled or Redyed by experts at summer prices. Satisfaction guaranteed. If you intend buying a Fur Coat, Scarf, Muff or Set for this season, call NOW and take advantage of our sample furs at wholesale.

Muffs Refined Only \$1.00 for 6th Floor.

Tel. OX. 1665.

WOMEN'S SPECIALTIES

S. C. SMALL CO

90 CANAL ST., BOSTON

Furniture, Rugs, Carpets, Bedding, Couches

Anything in the House Furnishing line.

WE CARRY MANUFACTURERS' SAMPLES AND SELL DIRECT.

Church and Lodge Furniture, Shoe Store Seetees and the largest line of Wheel Chairs in New England.

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TRUNKS, BAGS, ETC.

SCHOOL BAGS

\$2.00 to \$5.00

Largest and Best Line in Boston.

Also Traveling Bags, Dress Suit Cases, TRUNKS

CUMMINGS TRUNK FACTORY

637 Atlantic Ave., at South Station, near Essex St.

WOMEN'S SPECIALTIES

LADIES' TAILORS

The Dorsane Apparatus

For correctly dressing the human form. Used by ladies' tailors and dressmakers. Saves time, labor. Perfect, satisfactory results. Free demonstrations daily 5 to 7 in English, French, German and Yiddish for those in the trade. D. MIKOL, Ladies' Tailor, 126 Mass. Ave., Boston.

WOMEN'S SPECIALTIES

UPHOLSTERY

CARL J. JOHNSON

Upholsterer and Cabinet Maker
Estimate cheerfully given
1635 BEACON ST., BROOKLINE

FLAVORING EXTRACTS

WHY DO they all say "As good as Sauer's"? SAUER'S PURE FLAVORING EXTRACTS have received thirteen highest American and European awards.

SHOPPING—NEW YORK

THE SHOPPING STUDIO, 217 West 76th st., NEW YORK CITY; Shopping of all kinds for or with customers; satisfaction guaranteed; NO CHARGE; booklet sent.

WOMEN'S SPECIALTIES

FIANDER

Is now displaying at his new STREET FLOOR STORE

FURS, MILLINERY, FEATHERS, MARABOUT, etc., and he will make to your order an exclusively TAILORED SUIT, COAT or DRESS with goods furnished by you. A large variety of the latest fall materials to select from at \$18 up. A RETAIL STORE WITH WHOLESALE PRICES.

799 WASHINGTON STREET
Opp. Hollis Street

WOMEN'S SPECIALTIES

PRACTICAL SCHOOL OF DRESSMAKING

SPECIAL courses arranged for young girls; shirt waists and shirt waists; general; general; general; also a professional course in dress and coat cutting, fitting and making; patterns any design cut to measure; measures taken Monday and Thursday only.

149 TREMONT ST.
Lawrence Bldg., BOSTON, Room 522

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Answers may be sent to New York Office, 2092-2093 Metropolitan Bldg., 1 Madison Ave., or Chicago Office, 750 People's Gas Bldg., Michigan Ave. and Adams St.

TELEPHONE

Your advertisement to 4330 Back Bay, or, if preferred, a representative will call on you to discuss advertising.

REAL ESTATE

The Charles View

536 Commonwealth Ave. Junction of Beacon St.

A few choice suites of 2, 3 and 4 rooms with Baths and Kitchens. Just completed. Fine view of Park and River. All modern improvements. N. E. Telephone in each suite. Electric Elevator, Vacuum cleaning system. Leases begin Nov. 1. Apply on Premises or Telephone DAVIS & SHERMAN, B. B. 3039 J.

RENT PAYERS

Let Us Appeal to Your Common Sense

Why pay rent half to three-quarters of an hour's run from the city when you can own a home of your own, paying for it in small monthly installments? Same as rent, as many others are doing at beautiful and select "Atlantic-by-the-Sea." All improvements, city, country and seashore combined.

Only 10 Minutes from South Station

Our customers are our best references.

Ask any of them.

Send for our Free booklet, "How to Finance a Home." It costs you nothing, and contains information of the greatest value to the homeseeker and investor.

No Money Down

Home Sites

Every purchaser has the privilege of securing his or her home site with ample time allowed for conducting a most rigid investigation and comparison of values before paying a single dollar on the investment. Could a more fair offer be made?

CONANT, 642 Old South Bldg., Boston.

Fisher Hill

Brookline

A high class, carefully restricted neighborhood, quiet yet accessible. Large or small lots at from 30 to 45 cents. Location and price make this the BEST AND CHEAPEST LAND IN THE BOSTON DISTRICT.

Desirable neighbors may name their own terms of payment.

J. D. HARDY

10 High St., June, Summer St.

HOUSE LOTS!

"LAKEVIEW TERRACE" Arlington; 5000 square feet, 30x100; high and dry; excellent neighborhood; 5-cent fare, 23 minutes from Park St. Boston, via new Cambridge subway; price \$800 down, \$5 monthly, 4 per cent on deferred payments. EDWARD T. HARRINGTON CO., 147 Massachusetts Ave., Arlington; Marathon St. (near stop).

EVERETT—\$200 CASH

PRETTY 6-ROOM COTTAGE, just completed; hardwood floors, open plumbing, and gas ranges; best of material and workmanship; near several lines of cars; \$2000, easy monthly payments; rare opportunity. EDWARD T. HARRINGTON CO., 253 Washington St.

520 Commonwealth Ave.

At Junction of Beacon Street

FOR SALE OR TO LET

House with fourteen rooms and three baths, open plumbing, electric lighting. Apply to

CHARLES E. LORD

24 MILK STREET

OR YOUR OWN BROKER.

Established 1886, Incorporated 1894.

Telephone Oxford 162.

JOHN FARQUHAR'S SONS

ROOFERS AND METAL WORKERS

State, Gravel and Metal Roofing.

Gutters, Conductors and Skylights.

Special attention given to repairs of all kinds of roofing.

DEALERS IN ROOFING MATERIALS

Office 20 East Street, Boston, Mass.

Our Fall Catalogue

Just issued, contains illustrations and descriptions of over 600 farms and country homes, sent free. BUREAU OF REAL ESTATE AGENCY, Dept. M, 14 North Market Street, Boston, Mass.

CONCORD, MASSACHUSETTS.

Real Estate for Sale and Homes to Rent.

ERASTUS H. SMITH.

PLAN \$700,000 HOTEL.

FOR WORCESTER

WORCESTER, Mass.—A corporation to erect a \$700,000 fireproof hotel in Worcester and have it ready for occupancy early in the spring of 1913, was organized yesterday at a meeting of Worcester business men. It is proposed to build a hotel that will be the equal of any in New England for appearance and completeness.

The site for the hotel has not been selected, although options have been obtained on several sites, no one of which has ever been occupied by a hotel.

Those officers were elected: President, Charles L. Allen of the Norton Co.; vice-president, Chandler Bullock; treasurer, Frank A. Drury, president of the Merchants National Bank; Clerk, C. T. Tatum.

SITE SOUGHT FOR

FRUIT FACTORY

ST. JOHN, N. B.—The Franklin Baker Company of Philadelphia has asked for a 21-year lease of land on the harbor front as a site for a factory to be established as an experiment in bringing fruit from the West Indies and preserving here for the Canadian trade.

REAL ESTATE

The Charles View

536 Commonwealth Ave. Junction of Beacon St.

A few choice suites of 2, 3 and 4 rooms with Baths and Kitchens. Just completed. Fine view of Park and River. All modern improvements. N. E. Telephone in each suite. Electric Elevator, Vacuum cleaning system. Leases begin Nov. 1. Apply on Premises or Telephone DAVIS & SHERMAN, B. B. 3039 J.

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APARTMENTS TO LET

OPPOSITE TECHNOLOGY NEW SITE BEXLEY HALL

MASS. AVENUE NEAR HARVARD BRIDGE, CAMBRIDGE.

This modern apartment house of 2, 3, 4 and 5-room suites is now ready for occupancy. Vacuum cleaner system, electric lights, continuous hot water, steam laundry dryers, separate maid's rooms and janitor service.

THESE SUITES MUST BE SEEN TO BE APPRECIATED

F. W. NORRIS & CO., Agents, 619 Mass. Avenue. Tel. Cambridge 1204.

APARTMENTS TO LET

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THE MARLBOROUGH

416 Marlborough St.

Apartments of seven rooms \$1200 to \$1400.

THE ILKLEY

176-8 Huntington Ave.

Apartments of eight large, bright rooms, \$850 to \$1200.

SYMPHONY CHAMBERS

Cor. Massachusetts and Huntington Aves.

Desirable offices and studios.

69 GAINSBOROUGH STREET

Apartments of five and six rooms, \$600 to \$800.

Apply on the premises or to

Edward Peirce

10 BROAD ST., ROOM 5

J. W. COOK & SON CO.

Practical Movers of Piano-Fortes and Furniture

Piano-Fortes and Furniture Packed in the Best Manner for Transportation

and Moved in and Out of the City.

OFFICE 2 1/2 PARK SQ., BOSTON Telephone 1786 Oxford

THE WESTLAND

New two and three room

Suites, Bath and Kitchenette

Modern in every way, hardwood

floors, open plumbing, electric lights,

continuous hot water, steam heat, elevator and janitor service.

2 Westland Ave., cor. Massachusetts Ave.

Apply to janitor on premises or

Williams & Hays, 18 Tremont St.

Bradford Court

NEWTON CENTRE

TO LET—Only one 4-room suite with

kitchen, bath, and stone building of

finest construction, 6 and 7 room

buildings, central court of lawn and shrubs,

heating plant 250 ft. away, obelisk, stone

and dust, marble stairs, tiled bath, large

closets and pantries, scale of prices reduced

for eligible tenants. For plans and particulars apply on premises or to

ALVORD BROS.

70 MILK ST.

96 BAY STATE RD.

Corner Deerfield St.

TO LEASE—A very desirable suite of

rooms, all hardwood floors, modern

conveniences, ice chest refrigerated by a

plant in the basement. Apply to Supt.

on premises, or CHARLES R. EVANS,

Equitable building.

BROOKLINE

LONGWOOD DISTRICT

TO LET—Beautiful apartments of 6

rooms, bath and servants' room on 1st, 2d

and 3d floors; 3 rooms front and large

open lot in rear; all sunny rooms; janitor

service; continuous hot water and steam

heat.

COMMONWEALTH REALTY CO.,

Chas. F. Dow, Act., Room 407, 35 State St.

Light

Modern Housekeeping Apartments

429 BROOKLINE AVENUE, BOSTON.

1, 2 and 3 rooms, with buffet and bath;

steam heat, continuous hot water and janitor

service. Rents \$20 to \$32. 429 Brookline

avenue bldg., Boston. Tel. Hay 2465-W.

Or Janitor on premises.

BROOKLINE

ATTRACTIVE 7-room suites, 3 rooms

front, all sunny, all improvements and conveniences; rent reasonable; information at

rent, 1104 Beacon St., C. D. APPLETON,

600 Atlantic Ave., Boston.

REAL ESTATE—FLORIDA

IF YOU ARE COMING TO FLORIDA AND DESIRE ANY INFORMATION

REGARDING THE EAST COAST, we are in position to furnish you with

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going on for about one third of his whole book after announcing this good resolution.

The fourth book, "The Glorious Progress of the Gospel, etc." was printed in 1649 and deals with the work of Christianizing the Indians. The ensuing excerpt has been made less to exhibit Winslow's finest passages, than to bring into notice some not usually quoted, and to give a hint of his rather versatile gift. They are from Arber's text, whose explanatory notes (when not omitted) are enclosed in parenthesis.

In "Some Directions to Those Intending to Come to America, 1621," we find: "Be careful to have a very good bread-pan, to put your biscuits in. Let your cake (casks) for water be iron bound; for the first time (the lowest tier of casks in the ship) if not more. Let not your meat be dry salted. None can better do it than the sailors. Let your meat be so hard trod in your cask that you shall need an adze or hatchet to work it out with. Be careful to come by some of your meat, to spend by the way. It will much refresh you. Build your cabins as open as you can; and bring good store of clothes and bedding with you. Bring every man a musket or fowling piece. . . . If you bring anything for comfort in the country; butter, or salted oil is very good. Our Indian corn, even the coarsest, maketh as pleasant meat as rice; therefore spare that unless to spend by the way. Bring paper and linseed oil for your windows; with cotton yarn for your lamps."

To his greater distinctions, Edward Winslow added the minor ones of bringing over with him in the *Charity* (1624) the first cattle to graze in New England, and of discovering the Connecticut river, of which the Dutch at Manhattan had told him.

Four of his brothers were also identified with New England beginnings. Of these, Gilbert came in the *Mayflower* and was a signer of the Compact. He settled in New Hampshire, but eventually returned to England.

John, the eldest, came over in the *Fortune*, and married Mary Chilton. He, with Kenelm and Josiah, was associated with Governor Winslow in civil affairs at Plymouth. The Winslow family in America, descended from these five brothers, has had an honorable history, and includes many eminent names.

CONFIRM CHIEF OF LYNNFIELD POLICE

LYNNFIELD, Mass.—The selectmen today confirmed the appointment of Benjamin A. Robinson as chief of police. Mr. Robinson succeeds Walter C. Harris, who has been head of the force for 17 years. The new chief is a Sausman man. He is a member of the Sausman Knights of Pythias, the Cliftondale lodge, I. O. O. F. and the Lynn lodges of Red Men and Elks.

LYNN CUTTERS OUT NUMBER 398

LYNN, Mass.—According to figures from the headquarters of the cutters the actual number out today in connection with the demand for a 45-hour week is 398. Manufacturers reiterate their determination to oppose the movement. In 42 of the Knights of Labor shops in Lynn the new rule is in force.

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AMERICAN (22), two years' technical education, wishes position as draftsman or estimator in view of becoming expert draftsman; go, anywhere. **THOMAS R. HERBERT**, Jr., 155 Glenwood St., Malden, Mass. 17

AMERICAN BOY (16), smart, active, capable appearing, desires position where he can learn something, and also get experience. **TWODD**, 145 Cress St., Somerville, Mass. 21

A. R. BRASS FINISHER (41), married, residence 1000 Washington St., Boston, 23

CLARENCE (45), 15 yrs. experience, references; mention 6118. **STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE** (no fee charged), 8 Kneeland St., Boston; tel. C. 2960. 19

AMERICAN boy (16) wants to learn a trade, electrical preferable. **WALTER KENNEN**, 100 Williams St., Malden, Mass. 19

ASSISTANT BOOKKEEPER and cash-teller, 10 yrs. experience, 2 yrs. experience thoroughly acquainted with safeguard system. **H. F. JOHNSON**, 116 Huntington Ave., Boston, 24

ASSISTANT EDITORSHIP—Experience as reviewer and literary critic; contributor to various periodicals; has written 100,000 words. **CLARENCE E. GEORGE M. HAMMELL**, 268 W. Newton St., Boston. 19

ATTENDANT—Young man (Scotchman), experienced, desires care of gentleman; references. **ALEXANDER BERR**, 128 Elliot St., Boston. 19

BOY (16), 15 yrs. experience, responsible position required by gentleman (40), having good experience) has obtained great deal; will go anywhere. **HOWARD**, 200 Bedford St., Boston, 24

BELL ROY wishes position; will do anything. **CHARLES H. SILLADY**, 37 Windsor St., Quincy, Boston. 21

BOOKKEEPER or **ASSISTANT** desires position; references. **ALFRED S. TONSON**, 48 Falmouth St., Boston. 20

BOY (nearly 17), going to school, would like to attend West Acton, Mass. school, after school hours and Saturday. **EVERARD LEXBOURG**, 61 Hamilton St., Everett, Mass. 24

BOY (17) wants position in real estate office; salary to start \$5 or \$6. **HAROLD MITCHELL**, 163 Westville St., Dorchester, Mass. 24

BRITLER and **VALET** or **VALET-ATTENDANT** wishes position; competent, with best references. **ANSEL ANDERSON**, 100 Walcott St., Boston, 19

BRITLER—Young East Indian colored man, 7 years' experience in one family, suitable. **CHARLES TAYLOR**, 179 Northampton St., Boston. 24

CARTAKER (60), married, residence 1000 Washington St., Boston, 23

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CHAFFEER wants position, experienced driving and repairing all makes of motor cars; can give best of references. **CHARLES A. CHAFFEER**—American, capable and willing; careful driver; can do repair work, fence or take parties out; strictly reliable. **M. C. A.** 2 Ashburton Pl., Boston. 19

CHAFFEER (19), single, residence Norwood, 810, experience running a truck or car; references. **STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE** (no fee charged), 8 Kneeland St., Boston; tel. C. 2960. 19

CHAFFEER and **COACHMAN** (41), single, residence Everett, 570 month; men- tion 2460. **STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE** (no fee charged), 8 Kneeland St., Boston; tel. C. 2960. 19

CHAFFEER (26), Swede, 3 yrs. experience, 1 yr. experience automobile, 5 yrs. experience, wants position; salary \$20 week and board. **PETER VON STOWE**, 118 Washington St., Boston, 24

CHAFFEER (Swedish) with experience and best references, desires position with private family. **CHRIST ANDERSON**, 130 Washington St., Boston, 24

CHAFFEER would like situation driver-private car or truck or in garage; can repair. **HOWARD ALDEN WILSON**, 100 Walcott St., Boston, 19

CHAFFEER desires position with private family; willing, obliging; best references. **JOSEPH FEE**, 100 Pearl St., Brookline, Mass. 24

CHAFFEER (American) would like position in private family; experienced in driving. **MURRIS WOODBURY MERRILL**, 40 Bart-st., Malden, Mass. 23

CHAFFEER licensed, desires position as driver of motor car, 250 five years' experience, do all own repairs, best cars understood. **C. D. HOWARD**, 102 Chandler St., Boston, 24

CHAFFEER and general man would like position; English; single; can do ordinary repairs; 2 years' experience. **ARTHUR**, 10 W. Concord St., Boston. 19

CHAFFEER or **COACHMAN** wishes position; experienced in driving Pierce Arrow, 1905, 1906, 1907, 1908, 1909, 1910; excellent recommendations. Address **WILLIAM CLARK** 17 Foster St., Cambridge, Mass. 24

CHAFFEER and **GENERAL MAN**, efficient driver; temperate, willing and dignified; best of reference from last employer. **WILLIAM L. CLARK**, 100 Pearl St., Brookline, Mass. 24

CHAFFEER wishes position in private family; careful driver and mechanic; references. **E. ADLEY**, 288 Shawmut Ave., Boston, 24

CHAFFEER—Private or commercial driver; 2 years' experience; good mechanic; efficient and reliable. References. **CLARENCE A. VAIT**, Washington St., Boston, Mass. 24

CHAFFEER-MECHANICIAN—Thorough, competent man, with 10 years' practical experience, 1905 only, 1906, 1907, 1908, 1909, 1910, 1911, 1912, 1913, 1914, 1915, 1916, 1917, 1918, 1919, 1920, 1921, 1922, 1923, 1924, 1925, 1926, 1927, 1928, 1929, 1930, 1931, 1932, 1933, 1934, 1935, 1936, 1937, 1938, 1939, 1940, 1941, 1942, 1943, 1944, 1945, 1946, 1947, 1948, 1949, 1950, 1951, 1952, 1953, 1954, 1955, 1956, 1957, 1958, 1959, 1960, 1961, 1962, 1963, 1964, 1965, 1966, 1967, 1968, 1969, 1970, 1971, 1972, 1973, 1974, 1975, 1976, 1977, 1978, 1979, 1980, 1981, 1982, 1983, 1984, 1985, 1986, 1987, 1988, 1989, 1990, 1991, 1992, 1993, 1994, 1995, 1996, 1997, 1998, 1999, 2000, 2001, 2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006, 2007, 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021, 2022, 2023, 2024, 2025, 2026, 2027, 2028, 2029, 2030, 2031, 2032, 2033, 2034, 2035, 2036, 2037, 2038, 2039, 2040, 2041, 2042, 2043, 2044, 2045, 2046, 2047, 2048, 2049, 2050, 2051, 2052, 2053, 2054, 2055, 2056, 2057, 2058, 2059, 2060, 2061, 2062, 2063, 2064, 2065, 2066, 2067, 2068, 2069, 2070, 2071, 2072, 2073, 2074, 2075, 2076, 2077, 2078, 2079, 2080, 2081, 2082, 2083, 2084, 2085, 2086, 2087, 2088, 2089, 2090, 2091, 2092, 2093, 2094, 2095, 2096, 2097, 2098, 2099, 2100, 2101, 2102, 2103, 2104, 2105, 2106, 2107, 2108, 2109, 2110, 2111, 2112, 2113, 2114, 2115, 2116, 2117, 2118, 2119, 2120, 2121, 2122, 2123, 2124, 2125, 2126, 2127, 2128, 2129, 2130, 2131, 2132, 2133, 2134, 2135, 2136, 2137, 2138, 2139, 2140, 2141, 2142, 2143, 2144, 2145, 2146, 2147, 2148, 2149, 2150, 2151, 2152, 2153, 2154, 2155, 2156, 2157, 2158, 2159, 2160, 2161, 2162, 2163, 2164, 2165, 2166, 2167, 2168, 2169, 2170, 2171, 2172, 2173, 2174, 2175, 2176, 2177, 2178, 2179, 2180, 2181, 2182, 2183, 2184, 2185, 2186, 2187, 2188, 2189, 2190, 2191, 2192, 2193, 2194, 2195, 2196, 2197, 2198, 2199, 2200, 2201, 2202, 2203, 2204, 2205, 2206, 2207, 2208, 2209, 2210, 2211, 2212, 2213, 2214, 2215, 2216, 2217, 2218, 2219, 2220, 2221, 2222, 2223, 2224, 2225, 2226, 2227, 2228, 2229, 2230, 2231, 2232, 2233, 2234, 2235, 2236, 2237, 2238, 2239, 2240, 2241, 2242, 2243, 2244, 2245, 2246, 2247, 2248, 2249, 2250, 2251, 2252, 2253, 2254,

For a free advertisement write your "wants" on separate piece of paper and attach it to blank at top of page 2.

Classified Advertisements

SPACE IS NOT GIVEN ON THIS PAGE TO ADVERTISEMENTS FOR PERSONS WANTED TO HANDLE GOODS ON COMMISSION OR TO ADVERTISEMENTS SOLICITING BUSINESS PATRONAGE

The advertisements upon this page are inserted free and persons interested must exercise discretion in all correspondence concerning the same.

BOSTON AND N. E.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE

COMPOSITOR and Illustrator, married, would like steady position with reliable printing house; 5 years on case; telephone; salary \$15.00 per week; GREENE, 24 Warren st., Roxbury, Mass.

COUNTRY YOUNG MAN (24) would like position in any kind of business where there is opportunity of advancement; WILLIE A. RICH, 40 Pinckney st., Boston.

DESIGNER and rich draftsman; 22 years experience on steam engines and turbines; best references; (40), wishes position; CHARLES KNAPP, 123 King st., Dorchester, Mass.

EMPLOYMENT wanted at plain cooking, sweeping and dusting, by the day or week; M. SHEA, 402 Shawmut ave., Boston.

ENGINEER, first-class, desires position; 20 years experience; also is a machinist; strictly temperate and reliable; A. TOWLE, 145 Cross st., Somerville, Mass.

HANDY MAN (42) wants employment; on paper, paint, and house repairs; can furnish security; G. N. LEWIS, 29 May st., Everett, Mass.

DRAFTSMAN, young man would like position as draftsman, or preferably with a wholesale leather house; references given; WILLIAM C. ROBINSON, 31 Appleton st., Malden, Mass.

ENGINEER'S ASSISTANT (22), single, residence Medford, \$12.15, mention 612 STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fee charged), 8 Kneeland st., Boston; tel. OX. 2960.

ENGINEER, third class (44), married, residence Boston, good experience; mention 603 STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fee charged), 8 Kneeland st., Boston; tel. OX. 2960.

ENGINEER, second class (50), married, residence South Boston, \$14.15, good experience; mention 612 STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fee charged), 8 Kneeland st., Boston; tel. OX. 2960.

ENGINEER, young married man, experienced as engineer, wishes employment of any kind; references: S. W. SCOTT, 637 Tremont st., Boston.

FARMER, married by a capable, energetic married man, a good opportunity in Connecticut or Massachusetts on a truck and poultry farm; references: J. A. HARRIS, 100 South Main st., South Norwalk, Conn.

FIREMAN, first class (44), married, residence Boston; mention 603 STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fee charged), 8 Kneeland st., Boston; tel. OX. 2960.

FOREMAN PRINTER, experienced, wants position as foreman of country news and job office for the purpose of all references; WILLIAM HALL, 31 Bangor st., Augusta, Me.

FURNITURE AND HOUSE FURNISHING CLERK (45), single, residence Cambridge, fair salary, good experience; mention 612 STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fee charged), 8 Kneeland st., Boston; tel. OX. 2960.

GENTLEMAN, middle-aged, seeks position anywhere at excellent home, country, city, store, etc.; readily adaptable to any class of work; a general handy all round man; temperate, reliable, trustworthy; good references; permanent place desired; moderate wages; J. CAPES, 35 Moreland st., Roxbury, Mass.

GERMAN INSTRUCTOR—Harvard student who spent two years abroad both studying and traveling, seeks a position in a private home, or as a tutor, or as a teacher of children or young people; German; excellent references; J. A. HARRIS, 100 South Main st., South Norwalk, Conn.

HARDWARE SALESMAN, 14 years' experience, desires position as representative for large hardware manufacturing concern or something similar in Boston; references: S. R. HUTTON, 99 Hudson st., Somerville, Mass.

HARDWARE SALESMAN, retail (40), married, residence Dorchester, \$15, good experience; mention 612 STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fee charged), 8 Kneeland st., Boston; tel. OX. 2960.

HOTEL WAITER or lunch man would like position; CHESTER A. ALLEN, 40 Green st., Lynn, Mass.

HOUSEMAN wishes position or as orderly in institution; CHAS. E. JONES, 206 Mass. ave., Boston.

JANITOR, understanding low pressure boilers, wishes employment; would wash windows and heat radiators; ALFRED SMITH, 218 W. Newton st., Boston; Tel. Tremont 2319-R.

JANITOR—Position wanted for middle-aged man as janitor or night watchman; has had 20 years' experience; can wash the best of references; JOHN A. MURPHY, 100 Central Ave., South Boston; Tel. 2319-R.

JANITOR—Position as janitor wanted by temperate, married man; can do all kinds of repairs; references: JOSEPH R. DEMERS, 31 Center st., Roxbury, Mass.

JANITOR wishes employment; does repairs; understands low pressure boiler; will wash windows and heat radiators; ALFRED SMITH, 218 W. Newton st., Boston; Tel. Tremont 2319-R.

JANITOR (30), single, residence Worcester, good experience; mention 612 STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fee charged), 8 Kneeland st., Boston; tel. OX. 2960.

JANITOR wishes position; can run furnace or boiler; used to all kinds of work; W. H. PROCTOR, 3 Chardon st., Boston.

JOB PRESSMAN (21), single, residence Waltham, seeks position as pressman; STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fee charged), 8 Kneeland st., Boston; tel. OX. 2960.

LABORATORY WORK (22), single, residence Medford, graduate of college; mention 612 STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fee charged), 8 Kneeland st., Boston; tel. OX. 2960.

LAUNDRESS or washman wishes position; hotel, laundry, or domestic; experience; where: ANDREW SPENCE, care Bald, 10 Oakdale st., Boston.

MAN, 27, excellent character, desires work anywhere, copying, distributing, as collector, any honorable work; JAMES J. HUNNINGS, 34 Linwood st., Malden, Mass.

MANAGER of advertising distributors, experienced, temperate, and hard worker; wants position; CHARLES BOYLE, 23 Laban st., Providence, R. I.

MANAGER—Position wanted by capable man as working manager of large retail confectionery store; best of references; VICTOR V. VARRIOS, 81 Roxbury st., Boston; tel. OX. 2960.

MARRIED COUPLE would like place in boarding house, restaurant or institution; man cook, wife helper or chamber maid; low wages; J. A. LEXANDER, 7 Charles st., Quincy, Mass.

MECHANICAL DRAFTSMAN, experienced, desires position in any kind of drafting; willing to take outside sales position; GEORGE S. TURNELL, 45 Saragat st., Waltham, Mass.

MIDDLE-AGED MAN, temperate, reliable, good painter, paper hanger, can do repairs, handy with tools; wants position; hotel, retail store; HENRY WILSON, 10 Bowditch st., Roxbury, Mass.

NIGHT WATCHMAN—Young married man wants steady position as night watchman; preferred; best references; YERD, THOMAS, 18 Elm st., Cambridge, Mass.

OFFICE MANAGER (48), residence Malden, 20 years' experience in banking and bookkeeping; salary \$75.00 per annum; mention 612 STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fee charged), 8 Kneeland st., Boston; tel. OX. 2960.

ORDINARY workman, married, would like permanent work at anything in Boston or vicinity; can furnish references if required; TIMOTHY CASHMAN, 50 Swallow st., West Roxbury.

PHARMACEUT, registered in Rhode Island, over 12 years' experience, wishes position or will accept place of clerk; HENRY S. O'BRIEN, 95 Bagley st., Central Falls, R. I.

BOSTON AND N. E.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE

PLUMBER'S HELPER—Young man (22) wishes position as plumber's helper, in establishment where opportunity is open to learn trade; W. HURST, 30 Wordsworth st., East Boston.

PRINTER—Young man (20), 5 years' experience job and cylinder presses, wishes position; salary \$15.00 per week; JAMES P. LYDEN, 80 Winthrop ave., Revere.

PUMP ERECTOR, light machine work (30), married, residence Somerville, \$20, good experience; mention 612 STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fee charged), 8 Kneeland st., Boston; tel. OX. 2960.

SALESMAN, 7 years experience in specialty line, wants position with firm handling staple line; New England territory; address THOMAS W. DUFFY, 116 Bedford st., room 404, Boston, Mass.

SALESMAN—Young married man wishes position as salesman in dry line; men's furnishings and clothing preferred; experienced; THOMAS J. CONDON, 159 Saragat st., Boston; tel. OX. 2960.

SALESMAN—Young man wants position, experienced, covering New England states; staple line preferred; references exchanged; J. K. KIRCHER, 44 Gershwin ave., Lowell, Mass.

SALESMAN, energetic, capable, wants position as representative of new invention, or good proposition on an old one, with intention of establishing an agency; address: J. H. MORRIS, 145 Morrison ave., Somerville, Mass.

SHOE CLERK, wholesale or retail (20), single, residence Chelsea, \$12.15, good experience; mention 612 STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fee charged), 8 Kneeland st., Boston; tel. OX. 2960.

SPRING-SPRING YOUNG MAN with some college education and experience in business, wants to get a position with a reputable firm; references given; address: J. H. MORRIS, 145 Morrison ave., Somerville, Mass.

STATIONARY ENGINEER, first class (44), married, residence Boston, \$14.15, good experience; mention 612 STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fee charged), 8 Kneeland st., Boston; tel. OX. 2960.

STUDENT desires room and board in exchange for light work of any kind; experienced; best references; L. F. FELL, 100 South Main st., South Norwalk, Conn.

TECHNOLOGY STUDENT wishes position of any kind for spare time; P. M. SCHWARTZ, 16 Bowditch Pl., Boston.

TRAVELING SALESMAN—Experienced young man (27) wishes to represent eastern manufacturing concern with headquarters at New York; J. C. GLASSER, 72 Revere st., Boston.

WAITER—Young colored man wishes position in club, hotel, city or country; references: ALFRED SMITH, 218 W. Newton st., Boston.

WATCHMAN—Permanent position desired as watchman in police station; address: E. E. EISNER, 12 Brook st., Roslindale, Mass.

YOUNG MAN (25) desires clerical work with firm; draftsman or bookkeeper; advancement; five years' experience; best of references; FRANK W. WRIGHT, 323 Linden st., Chelsea, Mass.

YOUNG MAN (19) wishes position in wholesale firm; is experienced in sales and children's apparel; LOUIS SOLOMON, 100 South Main st., South Norwalk, Conn.

YOUNG MARRIED MAN wishes position of any kind; has worked in machine shop; good experience; will do general work; address: J. P. PEARSON, 8 Webster st., Newton Upper Falls, Mass.

YOUNG MAN (23) wants work afternoons and evenings; can furnish good references; willing to start low; has high school education; CLARENCE CHESTER, 587 Columbia rd., Dorchester, Mass.

YOUNG MAN desires remunerative evening employment; knowledge of stenography; no experience; E. S. MORTIMER, 27 Hollis st., Boston.

YOUNG MAN, Harvard graduate with commercial college experience; position where he can learn the business and be advanced in accordance with his ability; can be may be; address: R. PLANK, 115 Deane st., Brookline, Mass.

YOUNG MAN (28) desires position as clerk or shipping clerk; 10 years' experience; references: J. A. HARRIS, 100 South Main st., South Norwalk, Conn.

YOUNG MAN wishes care of heater or evening work in exchange for room or cash; far from Boston; EATON F. SLEEPER, 5 Lloyd st., Winchester, Mass.

YOUNG MAN would like position as collector where fact and discrimination needed; best references; A. J. JORDAN, 100 Central Ave., South Boston.

YOUNG MAN (28) desires position where advancement is the reward of merit; address: H. G. BRACKETT, The Auburn, 172 Albany st., Lynn, Mass.

YOUNG MAN, capable, colored, wishes position as porter or elevator man; well recommended; address: E. DAVIS, 4 Hawthorne st., Everett, Mass.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE

A CULTIVATED, WELL EDUCATED WOMAN desires position of responsibility in refined family; vicinity of Longwood, Cal.; musical; references exchanged; CARLIE G. BAKER, residence, 233 Cambridge st., Boston.

ACCOMMODATOR—Experienced American woman wishes work by day or hour; best references; ANNE FINNERAN, 100 W. 1st st., Boston.

ACCOMMODATOR will do any kind of hour or day work, reliable and competent; can give short notice; HARVARD EMP. BUREAU, 12 Boylston st., room 23, Cambridge; Tel. 28-29.

ALL KINDS GENERAL WORK, day, hour or week, to general housework; MISS ELEAN COLLAHAN, 35 East Canton st., Boston.

ASSISTANT—Exp. Swedish girl wishes housework by the day; EDLA BUCKARD, 100 Appleton st., Boston.

ASSISTANT BOOKKEEPER—An American girl with school graduate wishes position as assistant bookkeeper, with or without typewriting; salary \$7 or \$8; city preferred; MISS ALICE M. REED, 181 Tudor st., South Boston.

ASSISTANT BOOKKEEPER with 6 years' experience, knowledge of shorthand and typewriting; desires position; give best of references; MABEL C. WATKINS, 11 South ave., Somerville, Mass.

ASSISTANT MATRON—Age 41, single, residence Haverhill, \$25 month, board and room; mention 612 STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fee charged), 8 Kneeland st., Boston; tel. OX. 2960.

ASSISTANT—Young woman wishes employment sewing or manufacturing, in exchange for board; address: P. COLE, 25 Regent st., Roxbury, Mass.

ATTENDANT—A refined young lady desires position as attendant in professional office; thoroughly reliable and experienced; MISS RUTH V. McCONVILLE, 20 W. 1st st., Boston.

ATTENDANT—Desires position, private or institutional; housekeeper; understands hotel buying; can give best of references; MISS ALICE M. REED, 181 Tudor st., South Boston.

ATTENDANT—English woman wishes position as attendant or a housekeeper for elderly couple; MISS SHORE, 25 West Canton st., Boston.

ATTENDANT—COMMISSION, experienced, desires position; references: N. R. GORHAM, 30 St. Botolph st., Boston.

ATTENDANT—HOUSEKEEPER—Want situation as housekeeper or companion for elderly couple; references: L. J. REED, 100 W. 1st st., Boston.

BOSTON AND N. E.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE

ATTENDANT—COMMISSION—Lady having several years experience desires permanent position; best references given; Address: MRS. L. J. REED, 181 Tudor st., Boston; Tel. 28-29.

ATTENDANT OR COMMISSION—A capable woman desires position, or care of elderly couple; best of references; MERFILL EMP. AGENCY, 270 Mass. ave., Cambridge, Mass.; tel. 290-W.

ATTENDANT wishes position with elderly lady, or the care of a child; experienced; MRS. L. J. REED, 181 Tudor st., Boston; Tel. 28-29.

ATTENDANT—Maine woman would like position as attendant; willing to assist about house, or would like institution work; experienced in either; MRS. C. F. SARGENT, 70 Union st., Everett, Mass.

ATTENDANT (non-graduate) wishes position; experienced with elderly people; references: MRS. EMILY FARNHAM, care of Mr. L. J. REED, 181 Tudor st., Boston.

BOOK COMPOSITOR, experienced, desires position; reference given. Address: JACKSON, 240 W. Newton st., Boston.

BOOKKEEPER—American young woman wishes position as bookkeeper, or to assist in bookkeeping; references: HARRIET H. BROWN, 60 Englewood ave., Brookline, Mass.

BOOKKEEPER AND STENOGRAPHER (33), married, residence: Marlboro, good experience; mention 612 STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fee charged), 8 Kneeland st., Boston; tel. OX. 2960.

BOOKKEEPER AND STENOGRAPHER (20), single, residence Boston, \$10.12, good experience; mention 612 STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fee charged), 8 Kneeland st., Boston; tel. OX. 2960.

BOOKKEEPER ledger or clerical work (34), single, residence: Boston, good experience; mention 612 STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fee charged), 8 Kneeland st., Boston; tel. OX. 2960.

BOOKKEEPER AND CASHIER (35), single, residence Boston, single or double duty; 30 years' experience in insurance business; salary \$15.00; mention 612 STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fee charged), 8 Kneeland st., Boston; Tel. OX. 2960.

BOOKKEEPER (e. & j.) and stenographer (American), executive ability, accurate and responsible; best of references; J. C. GLASSER, 72 Revere st., Boston.

BOOKKEEPER—STENOGRAPHER: 10 years' experience; thoroughly competent to take entire charge, draw trial balances; rapid, accurate, refined, trustworthy; salary \$12.00 per week; CRAWFORD, 20 W. Newton st., Boston.

CASHIER—Position wanted as cashier and assistant bookkeeper; 8 years' experience; best references; MRS. A. M. PETERSON, 105 Putnam st., East Boston.

CHAMBERMAID wants position in a boarding or lodging house; ANNIE RUSSELL, 208 Washington st., Lynn, Mass.

CLEANER—Woman who can clean and press clothes; wishes employment; references: MISS ANNE PAGE, 18 Harvard st., Cambridge; Tel. 28-29.

CLEANER—Woman who can clean and press clothes; wishes employment; references: MISS ANNE PAGE, 18 Harvard st., Cambridge; Tel. 28-29.

CLEANER—Wanted by Protestant young lady, position as assistant in office work; references: MISS ANNE PAGE, 18 Harvard st., Cambridge; Tel. 28-29.

CLERICAL—Young lady of 18, experienced in general office work, has knowledge of bookkeeping and typewriting; address: E. E. EISNER, 12 Brook st., Roslindale, Mass.

COMPANION—Wishes position to travel; will accept any position of trust; MISS A. B. BROWN, 100 South Main st., South Norwalk, Conn.

COMPANION—Lady would like position as companion or chaperon; musical; used to traveling; references: MRS. A. C. LAM, West Yarmouth, Mass.

COMPANION—Refined American of pleasing personality desires position as companion to elderly lady or young girl; no objection to travel; references exchanged; MISS ELIZABETH M. RICH, 100 South Main st., South Norwalk, Conn.

COMPANION—Stenographer desired by Protestant middle-aged woman, by hour; references: MRS. E. E. EISNER, 12 Brook st., Roslindale, Mass.

COMPANION—Refined young lady desires position as companion or mother's helper; good home in Boston; references: MISS E. M. RINDLETT, 9 Nashua st., Manchester, N. H.

COMPANION—Refined young lady desires position as companion or mother's helper; good home in Boston; references: MISS E. M. RINDLETT, 9 Nashua st., Manchester, N. H.

COMPANION'S POSITION wanted by one qualified to do public entertaining, or to assist in social affairs; references: MISS NELLIE J. SMITH, 402 Bedford st., Whitman, Mass.

COMMISSION—Young American girl wishes position in retail family or department store; address: HATTIE E. HEY, 100 W. 1st st., Boston.

COMMISSION—Young American girl wishes position in retail family or department store; address: HATTIE E. HEY, 100 W. 1st st., Boston.

COMMISSION—Capable girl desires position as housemaid in private family; best references; MERCANTILE EMP. AGENCY, 270 Mass. ave., Cambridge, Mass.

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BOSTON AND N. E.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE

GENERAL HOUSEWORK wanted by capable girl with best of references; MERCANTILE EMP. AGENCY, 270 Mass. ave., Cambridge, Mass.; tel. 290-W.

GENERAL HOUSEWORK wanted in an apartment by neat, capable young woman; references: MRS. M. C. McCREE, 126 Mass. ave., Cambridge, Mass.

GENERAL WORK—Swedish woman would like day work of any kind; washing and ironing preferred; MRS. ANNA OLSON, 71 Auburndale ave., West Newton, Mass.

GENERAL WORK—Colored woman wants general work by the day; M. M. THOMPSON, 23 Madison st., Boston, Roxbury.

GENERAL WORK: colored woman wants morning or day work; MRS. MAGGIE SARGENT, 70 Union st., Everett, Mass.

GENERAL WORK—Washing and cleaning wanted, 3 days weekly, Tuesday, Wednesday, Friday; MRS. HOAR, 10 Field st., Boston.

GOVERNMENT—French Protestant diploma, experienced, best of references, desires situation; address: MRS. L. L. LARIMER, 100 South Main st., South Norwalk, Conn.

GOVERNMENT—Position wanted by teacher of experience; can teach French, Latin, and English; MRS. M. C. McCREE, 126 Mass. ave., Cambridge, Mass.

HIGH SCHOOL GIRL would like position afternoons and Saturdays as town's maid; references: MRS. M. C. McCREE, 126 Mass. ave., Cambridge, Mass.

HOUSEKEEPER—American, middle-aged, wishes position of employment of any kind; please do not send postals; MRS. E. DALBY, Lebanon, N. H.

HOUSEKEEPER—Position wanted by a middle-aged woman; references: MRS. L. L. LARIMER, 100 South Main st., South Norwalk, Conn.

HOUSEKEEPERS' SITUATION wanted by neat, refined woman with baby girl 20 months old; competent and trustworthy; address: MRS. L. L. LARIMER, 100 South Main st., South Norwalk, Conn.

HOUSEKEEPERS' POSITION wanted by American woman; adult family or business people; away days; neat and trustworthy; MRS. C. LEWIS, 30 Sewall st., Waltham, Mass.

HOUSEKEEPERS' POSITION wanted by American woman; adult family or business people; away days; neat and trustworthy; MRS. C. LEWIS, 30 Sewall st., Waltham, Mass.

HOUSEKEEPER—A middle-aged lady would like position as housekeeper; references: MRS. E. DALBY, Lebanon, N. H.

HOUSEKEEPERS' POSITION wanted by experienced woman about 35 years of age; sewing or children's clothing; please apply by letter; GERTRUDE A. TURPIN, 41 Boston st., Boston.

HOUSEKEEPERS' POSITION wanted by experienced woman about 35 years of age; sewing or children's clothing; please apply by letter; GERTRUDE A. TURPIN, 41 Boston st., Boston.

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World's Latest News of Finance and Industry

PRICES CONTINUE TO MOVE WITHIN A NARROW RANGE

Outside Public Satisfied to Be Onlooker and Trading Is Professional — Western Telephone Strong

LONDON IS SPOTTY

Little incentive was offered for either buying or selling in the New York market today. Outsiders are simply looking on, keeping their money in the bank and asking few questions. In other words they show small interest in the securities markets. Professional traders have things pretty much their own way. Upward spurs recently have been due solely to the covering of shorts. It is believed that there is a large short interest in the market and that if a covering movement could be started it would send prices up speedily. But the banking element does not seem to care about boosting prices and offers no encouragement to the bull side. Prices lately have shown somewhat the same rigidity they did prior to the recent slump and have moved within a narrow range.

Weakness in Steel and strength in "Soo" were features of the first sales in New York this morning. Later a general buying movement started and good gains had been made at the end of the first half hour.

Indiana continued weak on the local exchange on account of the calling of an assessment of \$1.50 per share. Western Telephone was quite strong. It advanced more than 6 points in the first half hour.

Steel was rather active in New York and the tone continued heavy. It opened unchanged at 39 1/2, and declined under 50 cents by midday. American Cotton Oil opened 3/4 lower at 30 1/2, and declined nearly 2 points further before rallying.

Reading opened 1/2 at 138 1/2, and advanced more than a point during the first half of the session. Union Pacific opened 1/2 at 162 1/2, and after shading off rose more than a point. "Soo" was up 1 1/2 at the opening at 133, and after improving 1/2 dropped a point.

Lehigh Valley opened unchanged at 162 1/2, declined to 162 1/2, and then advanced 2 points before reading again. A report that the Western Telephone & Telegraph Company is to be merged with the American Telephone & Telegraph Company on a basis of 30 for the former's common stock was the means of advancing Western Telephone to above 27 on the local exchange before midday. This is a gain of nearly 8 points over last night's closing price. The preferred opened unchanged at 95 1/2, and crossed 100. The common is now at the highest point since 1903. The Western Telephone Company is now controlled by the American through ownership of a majority of common and preferred stock. It was taken for granted that the preferred would be liquidated at par with accumulated dividends.

Stocks were heavy at the beginning of the last hour. American Cotton Oil was off over two points from the opening. Great Northern was down 3 points. Union Pacific and Steel established new low prices for the day. On the local exchange Western Telephone receded somewhat from its highest point. Business generally was quiet.

LONDON—The stock exchange markets finished at the best level of the session. Consols, however, were an exception ending weak.

It is now expected that Paris will obtain £500,000 of the South African gold that was available in the open market on Monday.

There was investment buying of home railway shares and sentiment in the American department was cheerful, the group closing at the top on the curb. There was no feature to foreigners.

Influenced by purchase by Paris mining shares were harder; Rio Tinto up 1 point net at 60 1/2, and De Beers 3-16 higher at 185-16.

Continental bourses steady.

RUTLAND HOLDS ANNUAL MEETING

NEW YORK—At Rutland annual meeting the following board was elected: W. C. Brown, Charles S. Mellon, L. C. Ledyard, William Skinner, J. P. Morgan, William Rockefeller, James Stillman, W. H. Newman, George F. Baker, W. K. Vanderbilt Jr., W. Seward Webb, Percival W. Clement and Edmund R. Morse. This board represents a joint control of the Rutland by New York Central and New Haven. Edmund R. Morse of Rutland was elected as a successor of former Governor Proctor of Vermont. Opposition to the Vanderbilt management, which has appeared at several recent annual meetings of Rutland, did not put in an appearance.

LONDON METAL CLOSING

LONDON—Copper closed: Spot 23 1/2, 61, futures 23 3/4; market firm; sales, spot 350, futures 850 tons. Spot 23 3/4, futures up 3/4. Pig tin ended firm: spot 218 1/2, up 7 1/2; futures 218 1/2, up 12 1/2. Spelter unchanged: 227 1/2. Spanish pig lead up 1/4 to 41 1/2. Cleveland warrants shade lower at 40 1/2.

NEW YORK STOCKS

NEW YORK—The following are the transactions on the New York Stock Exchange, giving the opening, high, low and last sales to 2:30 p. m. today:

	Open	High	Low	Last
Allis-Chalmers pfd.	2 1/2	2 3/4	2 1/2	2 3/4
Allis-Chalmers com.	52 1/2	52 1/2	51 1/2	51 1/2
Am. Beet Sugar	59	59	58 1/2	58 1/2
Am. Car. & Fm.	49 1/2	50 1/2	49 1/2	50 1/2
Am. Cotton Oil	50 1/2	50 1/2	49 1/2	49 1/2
Am. Express	210	210	210	210
Am. H. & L.	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2
Am. Ice	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2
Am. Loco	34 1/2	35	34 1/2	35
Am. Malt pfd.	43 1/2	43 1/2	43 1/2	43 1/2
Am. Sugar	117 1/2	117 1/2	117 1/2	117 1/2
Am. Sugar pfd.	115 1/2	115 1/2	115 1/2	115 1/2
Am. T. & T.	135 1/2	135 1/2	135 1/2	135 1/2
Am. Tobacco	34 1/2	34 1/2	34 1/2	34 1/2
Am. Tel. & Tel.	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2
Am. Tel. & Tel. pfd.	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2
Am. Coast Line	126 1/2	127	126 1/2	126 1/2
Balt. & Ohio	97 1/2	97 1/2	96 1/2	96 1/2
Both Steel	28 1/2	28 1/2	28 1/2	28 1/2
Brooklyn R. T.	75	75	74 1/2	74 1/2
Brooklyn Union	134 1/2	134 1/2	134 1/2	134 1/2
Canadian Pacific	229 1/2	230	229 1/2	230
Central Leather	21 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2
Cent. of N. J.	280	280	280	280
Ch. & O. Ohio	73 1/2	73 1/2	73 1/2	73 1/2
Chicago Traction	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2
Chgo. Fuel	20	20	20	20
Col. Southern 1st pf.	73	73	72	72
Con. Gas	138 1/2	138 1/2	138 1/2	138 1/2
Corn Products	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2
Corn Products pfd.	74	74	74	74
Corn Products 2d pf.	30 1/2	30 1/2	30 1/2	30 1/2
Eric. 1st pf.	50	50	49 1/2	49 1/2
Eric. 2d pf.	52 1/2	52 1/2	52 1/2	52 1/2
Gold Electric	151	151 1/2	151	151 1/2
Goldfield Consol.	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2
Git. Nor. pf.	124	125	124	124 1/2
Git. Nor. Ore.	50	50	47	47
Harvester	104	104 1/2	104	104 1/2
Iowa Cent. pf.	36 1/2	36 1/2	36 1/2	36 1/2
Inter. Met.	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2
Inter. Met. pfd.	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2
Int. Marine	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2
Int. Paper	47 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2
Int. Paper pfd.	30	30	30	30
Kan. City	30	30	30	30
Kan. & Tex.	31 1/2	31 1/2	31 1/2	31 1/2
Kan. & Tex. pfd.	69 1/2	69 1/2	69 1/2	69 1/2
Lehigh Valley	163 1/2	164	163 1/2	163 1/2
L. & N.	147 1/2	147 1/2	147 1/2	147 1/2
Miami	19 1/2	19 1/2	19 1/2	19 1/2
M. & S. L. pf.	60	60	60	60
M. & S. L. S. S. M. pf.	133	133 1/2	132 1/2	132 1/2
Missouri Pacific	39	39	39	39
Nevada Consol. com.	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2
N. Y. Cent.	105 1/2	105 1/2	105 1/2	105 1/2
N. Y. H. & H.	133 1/2	133 1/2	133 1/2	133 1/2
Norfolk & Western	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2
Norfolk & Western pfd.	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2
Pacific Mail	29 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2
Pacific T. & T.	43 1/2	43 1/2	43 1/2	43 1/2
Pennsylvania	122 1/2	122 1/2	122 1/2	122 1/2
Peoples Gas	107	107	107	107
Pub. Ser. Corp.	81	81	81	81
Pub. Ser. Corp. pfd.	112	112	112	112
Ray Cons. Copper	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2
Reading	138 1/2	139 1/2	138 1/2	139 1/2
Rock Island	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2
Rock Island pfd.	47 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2
Sears Roebuck	137 1/2	137 1/2	137 1/2	137 1/2
Southern Railway	109 1/2	109 1/2	109 1/2	109 1/2
Southern Ry. pfd.	29 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2
Southern Ry. 2d pf.	70 1/2	70 1/2	70 1/2	70 1/2
St. Paul	108 1/2	108 1/2	108 1/2	108 1/2
St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	42 1/2	42 1/2	42 1/2	42 1/2
St. L. & S. F. 3d pf.	9 1/2	9 1/2	9 1/2	9 1/2
Tennessee Copper	35 1/2	35 1/2	35 1/2	35 1/2
Texas Pacific	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2
Toledo St. L. & W. pf.	42 1/2	42 1/2	42 1/2	42 1/2
Union Pacific	162 1/2	163 1/2	162 1/2	163 1/2
Union Pacific pfd.	162 1/2	163 1/2	162 1/2	163 1/2
Utah Copper	42 1/2	42 1/2	42 1/2	42 1/2
Utah Copper pfd.	93	93	93	93
Utah Copper 2d pf.	33 1/2	33 1/2	33 1/2	33 1/2
U. S. Rubber	42 1/2	42 1/2	42 1/2	42 1/2
U. S. Rubber 1st pf.	106 1/2	107 1/2	106 1/2	107 1/2
U. S. Steel	59 1/2	59 1/2	58 1/2	58 1/2
U. S. Steel pfd.	109 1/2	109 1/2	109 1/2	109 1/2
U. S. Steel 2d pf.	42 1/2	42 1/2	42 1/2	42 1/2
U. S. Steel 3d pf.	9 1/2	9 1/2	9 1/2	9 1/2
U. S. Steel 4th pf.	42 1/2	42 1/2	42 1/2	42 1/2
U. S. Steel 5th pf.	42 1/2	42 1/2	42 1/2	42 1/2
U. S. Steel 6th pf.	42 1/2	42 1/2	42 1/2	42 1/2
U. S. Steel 7th pf.	42 1/2	42 1/2	42 1/2	42 1/2
U. S. Steel 8th pf.	42 1/2	42 1/2	42 1/2	42 1/2
U. S. Steel 9th pf.	42 1/2	42 1/2	42 1/2	42 1/2
U. S. Steel 10th pf.	42 1/2	42 1/2	42 1/2	42 1/2
U. S. Steel 11th pf.	42 1/2	42 1/2	42 1/2	42 1/2
U. S. Steel 12th pf.	42 1/2	42 1/2	42 1/2	42 1/2
U. S. Steel 13th pf.	42 1/2	42 1/2	42 1/2	42 1/2
U. S. Steel 14th pf.	42 1/2	42 1/2	42 1/2	42 1/2
U. S. Steel 15th pf.	42 1/2	42 1/2	42 1/2	42 1/2
U. S. Steel 16th pf.	42 1/2	42 1/2	42 1/2	42 1/2
U. S. Steel 17th pf.	42 1/2	42 1/2	42 1/2	42 1/2
U. S. Steel 18th pf.	42 1/2	42 1/2	42 1/2	42 1/2
U. S. Steel 19th pf.	42 1/2	42 1/2	42 1/2	42 1/2
U. S. Steel 20th pf.	42 1/2	42 1/2	42 1/2	42 1/2
U. S. Steel 21st pf.	42 1/2	42 1/2	42 1/2	42 1/2
U. S. Steel 22nd pf.	42 1/2	42 1/2	42 1/2	42 1/2
U. S. Steel 23rd pf.	42 1/2	42 1/2	42 1/2	42 1/2
U. S. Steel 24th pf.	42 1/2	42 1/2	42 1/2	42 1/2
U. S. Steel 25th pf.	42 1/2	42 1/2	42 1/2	42 1/2
U. S. Steel 26th pf.	42 1/2	42 1/2	42 1/2	42 1/2
U. S. Steel 27th pf.	42 1/2	42 1/2	42 1/2	42 1/2
U. S. Steel 28th pf.	42 1/2	42 1/2	42 1/2	42 1/2
U. S. Steel 29th pf.	42 1/2	42 1/2	42 1/2	42 1/2
U. S. Steel 30th pf.	42 1/2	42 1/2	42 1/2	42 1/2
U. S. Steel 31st pf.	42 1/2	42 1/2	42 1/2	42 1/2
U. S. Steel 32nd pf.	42 1/2	42 1/2	42 1/2	42 1/2
U. S. Steel 33rd pf.	42 1/2	42 1/2	42 1/2	42 1/2
U. S. Steel 34th pf.	42 1/2	42 1/2	42 1/2	42 1/2
U. S. Steel 35th pf.	42 1/2	42 1/2	42 1/2	42 1/2
U. S. Steel 36th pf.	42 1/2	42 1/2	42 1/2	42 1/2
U. S. Steel 37th pf.	42 1/2	42 1/2	42 1/2	42 1/2
U. S. Steel 38th pf.	42 1/2	42 1/2	42 1/2	42 1/2
U. S. Steel 39th pf.	42 1/2	42 1/2	42 1/2	42 1/2
U. S. Steel 40th pf.	42 1/2	42 1/2	42 1/2	42 1/2
U. S. Steel 41st pf.	42 1/2	42 1/2	42 1/2	42 1/2
U. S. Steel 42nd pf.	42 1/2	42 1/2	42 1/2	42 1/2
U. S. Steel 43rd pf.	42 1/2	42 1/2	42 1/2	42 1/2
U. S. Steel 44th pf.	42 1/2	42 1/2	42 1/2	42 1/2
U. S. Steel 45th pf.	42 1/2	42 1/2	42 1/2	42 1/2
U. S. Steel 46th pf.	42 1/2	42 1/2	42 1/2	42 1/2
U. S. Steel 47th pf.	42 1/2	42 1/2	42 1/2	42 1/2
U. S. Steel 48th pf.	42 1/2	42 1/2	42 1/2	42 1/2
U. S. Steel 49th pf.	42 1/2	42 1/2	42 1/2	42 1/2
U. S. Steel 50th pf.	42 1/2	42 1/2	42 1/2	42 1/2

ISSUE OF ORIGINAL STOCK IS APPROVED FOR CONSTRUCTION

The approval by the railroad commission of \$1,000,000 capital stock of the Southern New England Railroad Corporation makes of interest the statement that this is the first case in the history of the railroad commission which dates back to 1869, where that body has approved an original issue of stock of a railroad corporation for construction purposes.

The general railroad law went into effect in 1874. Since then, however, new railroad corporations have generally gone before the Legislature and secured the passage of a special act. The Southern New England is an exception to the general practice; likewise the Hampton railroad, whose petition for a stock issue is now before the railroad commission for action.

It is to be recalled that last year the Nantucket Central railroad issued new stock with the approval of the railroad commission, but the proceeds of this issue were used to purchase an existing road, and not for new construction. The Hampton and Southern New England roads which secured charters during 1911 are the first railroad corporations organized in this state in many years.

The approval by the commission of Southern New England stock therefore establishes a precedent. The \$1,000,000 capital was approved, the Grand Trunk interests filing statements to the effect that the entire capital had been paid in and that that amount of money was on deposit in three different banks.

The Grand Trunk owns 9800 of the 10,000 outstanding shares. Of the \$1,000,000 paid in capital \$200,000 is on deposit in the National Shawmut Bank and \$750,000 in the Bank of Toronto.

A PROPOSITION FOR TELEPHONE CONSOLIDATION

It is authoritatively stated that a proposition will be made to the preferred and common stockholders of the Western Telephone & Telegraph Company to exchange their holdings for stock of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company. Full details and terms of the exchange will be given out later.

The American Company owns approximately 76 per cent of the Western Company's outstanding \$6,000,000 6 per cent cumulative preferred stock and 37 per cent of the common stock.

The Western Company holds the majority of the stock of the Cleveland Telephone Company, operating in Cleveland, O., and the adjacent territory, the North Western Telephone Exchange Company, operating in Minnesota and North and South Dakota, the Southwestern Telephone & Telegraph Company, operating in Texas and Arkansas, and the Wisconsin Telephone Company, operating in Wisconsin.

CHICAGO BOARD					
(Reported by C. F. & G. W. Eddy, Inc.)					
	Open	High	Low	Close	
Wheat.....	1.00	1.01 1/2	1.00	1.01 1/2	Indians
May.....	1.00	1.00 1/2	1.00 1/4	1.00 1/2	Inspirat
July.....	1.00	1.00 1/2	1.00 1/4	1.00 1/2	Island C
Dec.....	.64 1/2	.65 1/2	.64 1/2	.65 1/2	Is Creek
May.....	.64 1/2	.65 1/2	.64 1/2	.65 1/2	Isle Ro
July.....	.64 1/2	.65 1/2	.64 1/2	.65 1/2	Kerr La
Dec.....	.47 1/2	.47 1/2	.47 1/2	.47 1/2	Keween
May.....	.47 1/2	.47 1/2	.47 1/2	.47 1/2	Lake Ca
July.....	.47 1/2	.47 1/2	.47 1/2	.47 1/2	La Crosse
Dec.....	.47 1/2	.47 1/2	.47 1/2	.47 1/2	Miami
May.....	.47 1/2	.47 1/2	.47 1/2	.47 1/2	North La
July.....	.47 1/2	.47 1/2	.47 1/2	.47 1/2	Offshore
Dec.....	.47 1/2	.47 1/2	.47 1/2	.47 1/2	Ray Con
May.....	15.35	15.62	15.35	15.57	U S Smel
July.....	15.35	15.72	15.35	15.62	U S Smel
Dec.....	8.85	8.97	8.85	8.97	*Ex-cl
May.....	9.00	9.10	8.97	9.07	

Latest Market Reports Events of Interest to Investors

GOOD PROSPECT OF CLEAN-UP ON SEASON'S DOMESTIC WOOL

Dealers Practically Assured of Freedom From Any Serious Competition With Imported Stock, Because of the High Level of Values Still Ruling Abroad

In view of the practical assurance that comparatively little foreign wool can come on the market before the close of the calendar year, holders of domestic supplies are satisfied that the outlook is good for a clean-up at fair prices of all the stock that will be available from the season's product.

London's fifth auction series of 1911, which closed last week, indicated quite clearly that to reach the point at which larger imports might profitably be made, American prices must rise or European prices must decline considerably. For the present neither change is in prospect.

The gap between the two planes of value seems likely to continue, inasmuch as European manufacturing activity in wool consuming lines still far exceeds that of American mills, in spite of the improvement noted here during recent months.

Demand is now of a fairly steady character, with less discussion over quotations than usual, mainly because of the fact that stocks are not sought in large quantities, but rather in moderate lots to meet current requirements, and there is no apparent cause for variations in values.

There is considerable breadth to the market, as far as variety in qualities of wool is concerned. On the territories the call is equally good for the different grades, and some of the less expensive clips have been disposed of lately much more readily than they were a few weeks ago. There is no quotable change in prices on any important lines of stock.

Practically the same statement applies to fleeces, except that high grades are perhaps a little less active and firm. For Ohio XX 28 cents is quoted, and three-eighths medium brings 23¢/26

cents, but it takes an especially desirable lot to fetch the outside figure.

California spring wools are reported to be in ample supply so that more desire to dispose of them is in evidence than is manifested in many other lines. Northern is on the secured basis of about 47¢/48¢, and more southern stock brings around 45¢/46¢.

Pulled B super is in fair request for 42¢/43¢, and pulled and scoured stock as a whole is in fair demand.

New York reports recent inquiry of larger proportions for foreign wools coming in under class III, that can be utilized to advantage for clothing rather than carpet manufacturing. Class III wools are coming into the country this year in somewhat greater volume than they did last year, and some of the stock proves quite available for clothing mills' use.

In the goods market the situation shows but slight changes. There is no surplus of men's heavyweight fabrics and the products of the mills will be absorbed closely. Spring weights also are not in excess of probable requirements, the policy of sticking close to order book limitations on quantity being pursued.

Clothing makers in both men's wear and dress goods report fair duplicate orders for spring suits from the West, and for the rounding out of stocks for the fall season there are also continued calls.

The situation as a whole is favorable to the dealers from raw material to finished products, as far as steadiness of the market is concerned, although the volume of business will be somewhat under a normal amount for the year unless a marked increase in activity develops the rest of the quarter.

FINANCIAL NOTES

A new \$10,000,000 dry dock repair plant is to be built at Sydney, N. S.

Total yield of spring wheat of Canada is estimated at 186,982,000 bushels, of which 181,535,000 bushels were grown in Saskatchewan, Manitoba and Alberta.

There has been a run on native banks at Shanghai, China, but only one bank has as yet failed to meet demands. Foreign banks have shipped \$5,000,000 to Hankow to meet runs on Chinese banks there.

Isidor Straus of New York says: "New York may expect to rival if not surpass London as the money mart of the world, if a satisfactory monetary reserve system is established by the United States government."

Directors of the Bankers Trust Company of New York have decided not to provide public safe deposit vaults in their new building. Profits from this department, they claim, are exceedingly small under present rates.

Officials of the Adrian Wire Fence Company of Adrian, Mich., have accused the Steel corporation of making ruinous freight rates on wire sold to them by charging Pittsburgh base prices with 15 cents added for freight either from Pittsburgh, Cleveland, Joliet or DeKalb. Wire manufacturers accuse the Steel corporation of keeping all the wire trade in the Pittsburgh district.

FAVORABLE TO LATE COTTON

AUSTIN, Tex.—With the exception of a few cool days weather conditions have been ideally favorable for late cotton production the last few weeks and no good grounds exist for revising the estimate that the total yield of Texas will exceed 4,000,000 bales. That the figures will reach 4,250,000 bales is the belief of men who are in close touch with the situation over the state. Many farmers are beginning to hold their cotton for higher prices. Slow marketing is reported from all points.

Texas ginners are showing little observance of the law that requires monthly reports of number of bales ginned to state department of agriculture. The incomplete report just issued by the department accounts for a total of 1,004,868 bales ginned during September, making a total of 1,443,243 for the season. This is believed to be fully 1,500,000 bales short of bales ginned to Oct. 1. Some unusual features of this year's cotton crop in south Texas are reported. Not only is a good yield being obtained from the late planting, but old stocks, which were supposed to have yielded their maximum amount of production a few weeks ago, have put on new growth and will give an abundant second crop. Near Falfurrias farmers obtained as high as 1½ bales per acre without irrigation. In the lower Rio Grande valley, where irrigation is generally practiced in growing cotton, two bales per acre were obtained upon some farms.

BOND ISSUE OF FORTY MILLIONS

The Denver Northwestern & Pacific railroad stockholders have authorized a new bond issue of \$40,000,000 for providing funds for construction westward from Steamboat Springs and to bore the six-mile tunnel under the Main range mountains.

A portion of the new issue, however, will be utilized to take up the present outstanding bonds of the company.

It is stated that the new bonds will be offered for sale as soon as the market is favorable.

Authorization has also been made for the issuance of \$80,000,000 6 per cent income bonds interest upon which will be paid only if the dividend is earned. At the same time the capital has been increased from \$20,000,000 to \$40,000,000 by an amendment to the articles of incorporation providing for this increase. Directors and officers were reelected.

NAVAL STORES

NEW YORK—There has been a fair amount of trading in turpentine during the past few days, the price being unchanged, dealers continuing to ask 52 cents per gallon ex-yard.

Rosin: The rosin market remains firm, although there is no extra volume of business being done. The slight advance made Monday was unchanged Tuesday. The New York Commercial quotes: Common 6.00, Gen Sum E 6.70, Graded B 6.90, D 6.95, E 6.95, F 6.95, G 7.10, H 7.10, K 7.15, M 7.20, N 7.20, W 7.65, WW 7.95.

There was no feature in the pitch and tap market. Prices are well maintained, and business is dull. Tar is quoted at \$5.25 and pitch at \$4.25 to \$4.75.

SAVANNAH—Spirits turpentine firm at 47¢; sales, 380; receipts, 1012; exports, 433; stock, 37,304. Rosin firm; sales, 2001; receipts, 2000; exports, 1839; stock, 81,471. Prices: WW, \$7.50; WG, \$7.20; N, \$6.90; M, \$6.52½; K, \$6.52½; I, \$6.52½; H, \$6.52½; G, \$6.52½; F, \$6.52½; E, \$6.50; D, \$6.45; B, \$6.40.

CUT IN TINPLATES

NEW YORK—The price of tinplate has been reduced from \$3.90 per box 14x20, 100-pound cove plates, to \$3.40 per box Pittsburgh basis. The new price goes into effect immediately. The cut means a reduction of \$4 per net ton. This is the lowest since March 10, 1905.

NORTHWESTERN'S OPERATIONS FOR FISCAL PERIOD

Very Satisfactory Showing Made by the Road for Last Year—Over Eight Per Cent Earned on Stock

GOOD MAINTENANCE

Chicago & Northwestern for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1911, made a very satisfactory showing and earned 8.14 per cent on its outstanding stock in comparison with 7.9 per cent earned in 1910. As the road is one of the best maintained in the country and but slight reductions were made in those appropriations, the results of the year's operations should be particularly gratifying to the stockholders. About \$15,000,000 of the company's bonds were taken from the treasury and sold to the public. The road's common stock and scrip in the hands of the public was decreased by \$4,275,000 and a corresponding increase was made in the amount owned by the company.

Gross earnings were \$74,918,185, an increase of \$742,501 or 1 per cent. There was a slightly greater increase in operating expenses which left the operating ratio for the year at 70.76 per cent as against 70.31 per cent in 1910. The increase was recorded mainly in the cost of supplies and miscellaneous purchases. The labor situation was well handled and the cost of conducting transportation did not suffer from either higher wages or shorter hours. In fact there was a saving of \$300,000 in wages paid during the year.

As both the freight and passenger density increased over 1910, while gross earnings remained practically stationary, it is evident that the management resorted to more intensive efficiency during the year. The passenger density was 136,198 as against 132,749 in 1910, while the freight density was 738,912 as against 729,138 in 1910.

The appended table indicates the percentages of gross earnings that have gone into maintenance during the last two fiscal years:

	1911	1910
Maint. way and structure	13.25%	12.67%
Maintenance equipment	12.32%	12.33%
Conducting transportation	42.80%	41.71%

Fixed charges were slightly smaller and consumed 12.23 per cent of gross and 72.73 per cent of total net earnings as against 12.44 per cent of gross and 75.05 per cent of total net earnings in 1910. It is apparent that the bonded indebtedness of the road is not excessive.

The balance sheet indicates that many of the improvements and extensions made during the year were charged to capital, which totaled \$306,303,101, as against \$291,597,611 in 1910. There was a decrease in working capital from \$53,723,190 in 1910 to \$35,395,112 in 1911.

Of these current assets, cash was \$6,000,000 smaller and materials and supplies were decreased by \$2,000,000. About \$1,000,000 less was due from agents and from conductors and about \$13,000,000 of the Chicago & Northwestern general mortgage gold bonds of 1907, due from trustee in exchange for bonds retired, were taken from the treasury and sold.

On the liabilities side of the balance sheet unpaid wages were reduced over \$1,000,000, traffic balances due to other companies were reduced by \$2,000,000 and matured interest and dividends unpaid were \$2,000,000 smaller. The surplus after dividends for the year amounted to \$1,703,483, which left the profit and loss account at \$33,066,463, as against \$32,178,932 in 1910.

The results of operations since 1903 have been:

	Gross earnings	Op. exp.	Ratio	Surp.
1911	\$74,918,185	53,193,048	70.76%	\$21,725,137
1910	\$74,175,684	52,433,541	70.57%	\$21,742,143
1909	\$70,978,471	50,400,000	71.00%	\$20,578,471
1908	\$68,100,344	48,871,419	71.84%	\$19,228,925
1907	\$68,575,001	48,000,000	70.00%	\$20,575,001
1906	\$62,481,578	44,000,000	70.58%	\$18,481,578
1905	\$55,745,275	40,000,000	71.75%	\$15,745,275
1904	\$52,231,004	37,000,000	70.84%	\$15,231,004
1903	\$49,842,781	35,000,000	70.24%	\$14,842,781

While there has been a sharp rise in the operating ratio in the last two years, it is apparent that it is at yet by no means high.

UNCERTAINTY OF CROPS REMOVED

NEW YORK—A director of a middle western railroad says: "Now that guesswork as to the size of the crops may be put aside, and with only the cotton crop yield uncertain it becomes possible to look forward with increasing assurance. The cotton crop, according to reports, will surely exceed that of the record previous crop, but by how much constitutes the uncertain element in estimates to hand."

"The grain crop, while a considerable number of million bushels less than last year's will not bring about a very material shortage in that commodity, though I am inclined to believe that the shortage will be felt in parts of the Southwest."

"Generally, through the South and Southwest a healthy business condition prevails. Articles of general merchandise are being purchased in greater quantity as is indicated by the increases shown in miscellaneous traffic of the railroads in that section of the country."

"But an underlying timidity can still be searched out. This condition is marked by a tendency to withhold money from employment in new enterprises and existing investments."

PRODUCE

Arrivals

Steamer Quantic, from Philadelphia, with 131 boxes macaroni, 20 boxes grape fruit.
Steamer Winifredian, from Liverpool, brought 40 cases walnuts, 675 cases 500 half cases onions, 600 cases almonds, 170 boxes raisins.
Steamer Gloucester, from Norfolk, with 900 bags peanuts.

PROVISIONS

Boston Poultry Receipts

Today 1735 pkgs.
Last year 1137 pkgs.

Boston Prices

Flour—To ship from the mills, standard spring wheat patents \$5.75¢/6.25 in wood, clear \$4.20¢/4.90; winter wheat patents \$4.65¢/5, straight \$4.35¢/4.80, clear \$4.10¢/4.70. Kansas hard winter patents, in jute \$5¢/5.50, rye flour \$5.10¢/5.60, graham flour \$3.85¢/4.70.

Corn—Carlots, on spot, No. 2 yellow 85¢, steamer yellow 84½¢, No. 2 yellow 84¢; to ship from the West, all rail, No. 2 yellow 83½¢; No. 3 yellow 83¢/83½¢; lake and rail shipment No. 2 yellow 83¢/83½¢, No. 3 yellow 82½¢/83¢.

Oats—Carlots, on spot, No. 1 clipped white 53½¢, No. 2 55¢, No. 3 54½¢; rejected white 53¢/54¢; to ship from the West, 38 to 40 lbs clipped white 55¢/55½¢, 36 to 38 lbs 54½¢/55¢, 34 to 36 lbs 53½¢/54½¢.

Cornmeal and oatmeal—Feeding cornmeal \$1.56¢/1.58; 100-lb bag, granulated \$3.95¢/4.10, bolted \$3.85¢/4; oatmeal, rolled \$5.55¢/5.95 bbl, cut and ground \$6.10¢/6.55.

Millfeed—To ship from the mills, bran, spring \$26.25¢/26.75; winter \$26.50¢/27; middlings \$28.25¢/30, mixed feed \$28¢/30.25, red dog \$32.25, cottonseed meal \$30.50, hominy feed \$31.65, gluten feed \$30, stock feed \$30.50.

Hay and straw—Hay, western, choice \$26¢/27, No. 1 \$25¢/26, No. 2 \$21.50¢/24, No. 3 \$18.50¢/20, No. 1 Canadian \$24.50¢/25.50; straw, rye \$18¢/19, oat \$10.50¢/11.50.

Butter—Northern creamery, 31¢/32¢; western creamery, 31¢.

Eggs—Fancy nearby hennessy, 34¢/36¢; eastern, best, 30¢/32¢; western, best, 25¢/26¢.

Beans—Pea, choice, per bu, \$2.55¢/2.60; medium choice, hand picked, \$2.30¢/2.50; California small white, \$2.60¢/2.65; yellow eyes, best, \$2.25¢/2.40; red kidney, choice, \$3.50.

Potatoes—Maine, per 2-bu bag, \$1.50¢/1.55.

Onions—Conn. river, per 100-lb bag, \$1.50¢/1.90; Ohio, per 100-lb bag, \$1.75¢/1.90.

Apples—Per bbl, \$1.50¢/4.

Fruit—Pineapples, per crate, \$2¢/2.50; cranberries, Cape Cod, per bbl, \$5.50¢/7; peaches, per basket, 50¢/51¢; per carrier, \$1.25¢/2.25; cantaloupes, per crate, 75¢/82¢.

DAIRY PRODUCTS

Boston Receipts

Today—2303 lbs 1370 lbs 152,734 lbs butter, 76 lbs cheese, 2161 cs eggs.
1910—4882 lbs 1400 lbs 282,719 lbs butter, 337 lbs cheese, 1407 cs eggs.

Boston Official Butter Market

No cry assorted tubs 30½¢, no cry ex lbs 30½¢, western cry ex lbs ash tubs 30¢, boxes 31½¢, prints 31½¢, storage cry ex 30¢; hennessy eggs 30¢/30¢.

New York Receipts

1911—9481 pkgs butter, 2128 lbs cheese, 9826 cs eggs.
1910—10,651 pkgs butter, 2019 lbs cheese, 15,010 cs eggs.

Other Markets

ST. LOUIS, Mo.—Egg Mkt. stdy, Oct. 17, at 22¢.

CHICAGO, Ill.—Butter mkt. firm, Oct. 17, ex 2¢. No. 1 pkg stk 19¢; rect 11¢.

504. Egg mkt stdy; prime 1sts 22¢, 1sts 2¢, ordinary 1sts 18¢; rect 2000.

Today's New York Market by Telegram

Butter mkt stdy; spec 31¢, ex 30¢.

Cheese mkt dull; average fty colored 14¢, white unchanged.

Egg mkt dull and weak; ex 1sts 26¢/28¢, 1sts 23¢/25¢.

Liverpool Cheese

Canadian—Colored 69¢; white 69¢.

STEEL CARS FOR THE NEW HAVEN

Cars to be used on New York, Westchester & Boston railway, the New Haven's electric suburban line north of New York city, the building of which is now nearing completion, will be of all-steel construction, about 79 feet long. These large new cars will be run in trains, and each car will have seating capacity for 78 passengers. It will be fitted with full vestibule and buffer platforms, and will have six doors, two of which will be in the center. The construction includes the use of pressed metal side unit-section, which will make for a low cost in repairing damaged car bodies. The road will soon receive its first consignment of these cars.

DENVER & RIO GRANDE

NEW YORK—At the annual meeting of Denver & Rio Grande, Edwin and Howard Gould and Winslow S. Pierce were succeeded by three temporary directors, who will be superseded within a month by directors representing Rockefeller interests. Pursuant to decision to increase membership from 9 to 11, Edward D. Adams, representing the Deutsche bank, was elected as one of the additional members.

OFFICIAL SUMMARY SHOWS AN INCREASE IN MANUFACTURES

General Results of Thirteenth United States Census Indicate Very Satisfactory Growth of the Country's Industrial Establishments

WASHINGTON—A preliminary statement of the general results of the thirteenth United States census of manufactures has been issued by Census Director Durand. It includes a summary comparing the figures for 1904 and 1909, by totals, for continental United States and a statement of the statistics for 1909 for the noncontiguous territory, Alaska, Hawaii and Porto Rico, prepared under the direction of William M. Steuart, chief statistician for manufactures, bureau of the census.

The thirteenth census, like that of 1904, differs from the twelfth census in 1900, with reference to manufactures, in that the two later censuses excluded the hand and the building trades and the neighborhood industries, and took account only of establishments conducted under the factory system. In the last census also, as in that for 1904, statistics were not collected for factories having products for the census year of a value less than \$500, except that reports were taken for establishments idle during a portion of the year 1909, or which began operations in that year, and whose products, therefore, were less than \$500.

The word "establishment," as used in the thirteenth census, is defined as meaning one or more factories, mills, or plants owned, controlled, or operated by a person, partnership, corporation, or other owner located in the same town or city, and for which one set of books of account is kept.

The reports were taken for the calendar year ending Dec. 31, 1909, wherever the system of bookkeeping permitted figures for that period to be secured, but in case the fiscal year of an establishment differed from the calendar year, a report of its operations was obtained for the fiscal period falling most largely within 1909.

The summary for continental United States shows increases in all the items at the census of 1909, as compared with that for 1904.

The capital invested increased by 45 per cent; the gross value of product, 40 per cent; cost of materials, 43 per cent; value added by manufacture, 36 per cent; average number of wage earners employed during the year, 21 per cent; amount paid in wages, 31 per cent; number of salaried officials and clerks, 52 per cent; amount paid in salaries, 63 per cent; miscellaneous expenses, 34 per cent; primary horsepower, 39 per cent.

There were 268,491 manufacturing establishments in 1909 and 216,180 in 1904, an increase of 52,311, or 24 per cent.

The capital invested as reported in 1909 was \$18,428,270,000, a gain of \$5,752,680,000, or 45 per cent, over \$12,675,590,000 in 1904. The average capital per establishment was approximately \$80,000 in 1909 and \$59,000 in 1904. In this connection it should be stated that in the census schedule the inquiry concerning capital invested calls for the total amount both owned and borrowed and invested in the business, but does not include the value of rented property, plant, or equipment which was employed in the conduct of manufacturing enterprises. In the final bulletins and reports there will be a separate statement of the rental paid for such property.

The value of products was \$20,072,052,000 in 1909 and \$14,793,903,000 in 1904, an increase of \$5,278,149,000, or 40 per cent. The average per establishment was approximately \$77,000 in 1909 and \$68,000 in 1904.

The value of products represents the product as actually turned out by the factories during the census year and does not necessarily have any relation to the amount of sales for that year. The values under this head also include the amount received for work done on materials furnished by others.

Other portions of the state illustrate the yields of different localities. He adds: "Along the Billings & Northern line and also along the Montana Central the winter wheat was most excellent. The crop around Conrad could not be less than 100,000 bushels; around Stanford 500,000 bushels; around Buffalo 200,000 bushels; around Hedges, not much less and within, say 25 miles of Broadview, not less than 500,000 bushels. These figures relate to the crop and not to shipments."

The number of salaried officials and clerks was 790,267 in 1909 and 519,556 in 1904, an increase of 270,711, or 52 per cent.

The average number of wage earners employed during the year was 6,615,046 in 1909 and 5,468,383 in 1904, an increase of 1,146,663, or 21 per cent.

The primary horsepower was 18,680,776 in 1909 and 13,487,707 in 1904, an increase of 5,193,069, or 39 per cent. The average horsepower per establishment, considering all establishments, was 70 horsepower in 1909 and 62 in 1904.

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In considering changes in cost of materials, value of products, and value added by manufacture, account should be taken of the general increase in the prices of commodities during recent years. To the extent to which this factor has been influential the figure cannot be taken as an exact measure of increase in the volume of business.

The cost of materials used was \$12,141,291,000 in 1909, as against \$8,590,208,000 in 1904, an increase of \$3,551,083,000, or 41 per cent. The average cost of materials per establishment was approximately \$45,000 in 1909 and \$39,000 in 1904. In addition to the component materials which enter into the products of the establishment for the census year there are included fuel, rent of power and heat, and mill supplies. The cost of materials, however, does not include unused materials and supplies bought either for speculation or for use during a subsequent period.

The value added by manufacture was \$8,530,761,000 in 1909 and \$6,293,693,000 in 1904, an increase of \$2,237,068,0

NEWS BY CABLE AND CORRESPONDENCE

OIL-USING STEAMER
CROSSES ATLANTIC
AND MAKES RECORD

Internal Combustion Era
in Engines Seems to Be at
Hand and Several Vessels
Building Are Being Fitted

COALING AVOIDED

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—So numerous are the discoveries and inventions which have recently been brought to light, that one of the most important of all, appears to be receiving comparatively little attention when compared to the publicity given to such inventions as wireless telephony and the more recent designs of aeroplanes.

The question of the use of oil fuel in place of coal on large passenger and cargo vessels has already been referred to and discussed at some length in the columns of The Christian Science Monitor. It is not long ago, in fact, that a short description of the Toiler was published. This vessel has now accomplished her first trip, from the Tyne to Nova Scotia and in this way has created a record. Motor boats, as they are known, have been in use for a considerable time. The Toiler, however, is the first vessel built on a larger scale that has successfully accomplished so long a journey. The immense advantages derived from the use of oil instead of coal are so striking and so numerous that they well bear repetition.

As regards passenger vessels, by no means the least important advantage is the complete absence of smoke and soot, added to which the long and grimy operation of coaling is entirely dispensed with. The facility also with which the liquid fuel can be taken on board is a very great consideration, and constitutes an advantage which not only enables the operation to be carried out with great rapidity but with far fewer hands than is the case with coal, and, consequently, at a much cheaper rate.

On the journey also, the number of hands necessary to do what takes the place of stoking on a coal-consuming vessel is considerably reduced. Provided always that the results obtained from the navigating officer's and engineer's point of view are as satisfactory as is anticipated, the ship owner will find that the cost of the maintenance of vessels equipped with these engines is much reduced.

A number of vessels fitted with internal combustion engines are now in course of construction in Europe and include a large passenger and cargo boat, now being built by Messrs. Barclay, Curle & Co. of Glasgow. This vessel will, it is understood, be fitted with engines of 2000 horsepower.

As has already been referred to in the columns of The Christian Science Monitor, several of this type of vessel are also in course of construction in Germany, and as was explained in the course of an interview with a representative of the Hamburg-Amerika line, the idea of employing internal combustion engines for propelling ocean-going vessels is being warmly advocated by Herr Ballin, the well-known director-general of the Hamburg-Amerika line.

IMMIGRATION COST
TO CANADA RISES TO
\$1,080,200 IN 1910-11

(Special to the Monitor)

OTTAWA, Ont.—From a useful publication entitled "Immigration Facts and Figures," recently issued by the department of the interior at Ottawa the following is taken: During the period from July 1, 1900, to March 31, 1911, the total immigration into Canada is given as 1,764,475 persons. Of these 385,067 were British, 618,700 from the United States and 400,708 from the various continental countries, etc. Of the last-named the Austro-Hungarians were most numerous, numbering 121,000; followed by Italians, 63,000; Hebrews, 48,000; Russians, 38,000, and 35,000 Scandinavians.

During the period in question, also, a government system of inspection of immigrants seeking admission to Canada has been in force and has led to the rejection at ocean ports of 7528 persons out of 35,500 who were held for inspection. From the years 1908 to 1911, when that measure was also applied to persons entering Canada from the United States, the rejections at the boundary numbered 28,977, and of these 15,494 were rejected during 1910-11.

SECONDARY SCHOOLS
SHOULD BE FREE IS
URGED BY TEACHER

(Special to the Monitor)

NORWICH, Eng.—Speaking at the annual conference of the National Federation of Assistant Teachers, Mr. Monkman, the new president dealt in his address with the subject of secondary education. After remarking that the forecasts of the opponents of free primary education that the system would be pauperizing and degrading to the working classes had been falsified, he went on to say that free secondary education would be a preparation for citizenship, an advantage to the state as well as to the individual, in fact, an essential in view of the growing commercial rivalry between nation and nation.

Free secondary education was the natural corollary to free primary education, and if the latter could not be dispensed with the former was surely necessary. Either the people must be properly educated or they must make up their minds to the decline of the nation.

The municipalities, he maintained, could make their existing secondary schools free if they so desired. It was unfair that the children of the artisan classes should be so largely debarred from these schools for which their parents paid rates and taxes. The best education should be placed within reach of the humblest. He proposed that a system of maintenance grant should be established to enable a child of poor parents to be properly fed and clothed during the time it was being taught at a secondary school, and in some cases the grant should be made sufficiently large to compensate the parent for the loss of the child's labor, a system which had already been adopted in France. Free education was no more a charity than the provision of street lamps, public parks or art galleries. The selection of pupils most likely to benefit by secondary education should be left to the teachers.

The president concluded by saying that in no other European country was the well-educated class so small in proportion to the population. This stigma should be removed, and future citizens should be enabled to grapple intelligently with the problems of life, since to allow those who would have to face these problems to remain ill-educated would be fatal to the best interests of the commonwealth.

PRINCESS LEARNS
HIGHLAND DANCES

(Special to the Monitor)

ABERDEEN, Scotland—Struck no doubt by the wonderful grace of the step dances at the recent Highland gathering which she watched with the greatest interest, Princess Mary has been employing the last days of her stay in Scotland with a series of lessons in reels, flings and strathspeys.

The princess is taking her lessons from David Rose, an employee on the royal estate, who is one of the best dancers in the neighborhood. Her royal highness takes a great interest in the pastime and she already manages the intricacies of the eightsome with wonderful quickness and agility.

COAL FOUND ON VERNEY LAND

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—The reports made from time to time as to the discovery of coal in fresh places in England never fail to arouse the utmost interest. The announcement recently made to the effect that coal has been discovered on the estate of Sir Harry Verney, in Buckinghamshire, has not failed to attract the usual attention, although no definite confirmation has as yet been received of the announcement that a seam of coal has been struck at a depth of 520 feet.

According to reports received it is evident that coal has been discovered and an official announcement with respect to the matter is being eagerly awaited. It

BRITISH GENERAL
WARM IN PRAISE
OF SOUTH AFRICA

(Special to the Monitor)

CAPE TOWN, S. Africa—General Sir Ian Hamilton, inspector general of the overseas forces, on completion of his tour of inspection in South Africa and Mauritius, said, in the course of an interview accorded to Reuters' representative here, that many people in Great Britain thought of South Africa as it was at the conclusion of the war or immediately afterwards. It was difficult to get the most capable individuals of the most highly placed bodies to realize how completely conditions in that part of the empire had changed for the better unless they saw with their own eyes or sent a specially qualified agent to report to them. He had just made a journey of 4500 miles in South Africa and was amazed at the progress he had noticed everywhere.

POULTON LE FYLDE RETAINS
ITS CURIOUS OLD CUSTOMS

Quaint Spot in Lancashire
Was Once Metropolis and
Had Railway Line Before
Existence of Blackpool

VISITORS ENJOY IT

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—Poulton stands in what is known as the Fylde or Field, one of the divisions of Lancashire, and is about a mile from the river Wyre, three from the Irish sea and four from Blackpool, a popular watering place.

It is wonderful to think that this quaint little old world spot was once the "metropolis of the Fylde," and that it possessed a line of railway in 1840, before its modern and flourishing neighbor Blackpool came into existence. Blackpool will never form a rival in anything but extent to Poulton in the Fylde, for it has no history, no past, no dignity of old Norman customs, no stocks nor pillory post.

Poulton once possessed a church which dated back to a period anterior to 1094. The modern structure that has taken its place yet preserves the ancient custom of a curfew bell, which is rung on winter evenings, while panicle bell still tells the people when it is noon on Shrove Tuesday, and time to be preparing the cakes for dinner.

In the market square the old stocks yet remain, the posts firmly set down into the big paving stones, the great cross beams with their circular openings, the massive chains attached to a ring on either side to hold the beams together, all being as serviceable as when they were last used for the punishment of offenders. Here also in the market square is the whipping, or pillory post, in fine preservation.

Around these old relics of the past, the life of this sleepy little village flows in a peaceful stream and without much realization of its past glories or failures.

C. B. FRY TALKS OF TRAINING SHIPS

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—C. B. Fry, the well-known cricketer who is honorary director-in-charge of the naval training ship Mercury, has placed at his disposal by the admiralty the sloop President, which was originally intended as a drill ship for the London division of the royal naval reserve. The President will be towed to Southampton, where she will serve as an auxiliary to the Mercury training school in Southampton water. The President has an enormous area of covered-in free deck, which will be useful as drill room. There is, besides, a fine lower deck with room for instructors' quarters.

Mr. Fry stated to a representative of the Standard that the position of the Mercury training school is as follows: Boys wishing to train as seamen in the navy may not enter until 15 years nine months' old. Now "seamanship" is a skilled branch of naval work, covering the four specialized departments of gunnery, torpedo work, signaling and wireless telegraphy. For this work skilled men are required, and skilled men can

be created only from suitably educated boys.

Navy Gives Opening

(Special to the Monitor)

The English boy leaves school between 13 and 14. Then comes a hiatus, there being no state aided provision for these boys. Mr. Fry maintains that there is no career open to sons of artisans equal to that of the navy. A lad who works through the warrant ranks may eventually secure a pension of £150 (£750) per year.

There are five private training schools doing good work in the direction of training boys. The Warspite, which trains for the merchant service; the Archusa, which caters for the merchant service and navy, but not with picked boys; the Navy League home in Cheshire and the Indefatigable in Lancashire.

The Mercury training school deals only with picked boys for the royal navy, and is doing work that really should be done by the board of education. This board provides technical instruction for all branches of work except the navy.

"We are trying to give picked boys



(Photo specially taken for the Monitor)
Market cross, pillory post and
stocks of Poulton le Fylde
are standing

To the visitors, who throng to it from Blackpool, it still speaks of the England of long ago and of its queer old customs and still quaint forms of local government.

PRUSSIA TO HAVE
45-MINUTE HOUR
IN HIGHER SCHOOLS

(Special to the Monitor)

BERLIN—The Prussian minister of education has just issued an edict to the effect that in all higher schools the so-called "short hour" is to be instituted. This means that no lesson is to last longer than 45 minutes, or, in the event of this being unavoidable, there is to be an interval for recreation, or at least cessation from work, every hour. Most of the grammar schools have already instituted an interval of 10 or 15 minutes, but an interval of 15 minutes is henceforth to be compulsory.

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"We are trying to give picked boys

from honest and thrifty parents just

that lift across the gulf that the state

does not give," said Mr. Fry. "We are

striving to make a boy in character and

to teach him to be a responsible person.

Our boys learn to do each job as well as

a careful cricketer learns each stroke.

Having learned for himself, he is given

supervision over juniors who are to per-

form the same tasks." The outcome is

that at the age of 14 or 15 we have boys

among us who are as useful as petty

officers. We are making 'men-boys.' Our

successes in subsequent navy examina-

tions stand at 96 per cent. This is not

due to a superior system of education,

but to the fact that our system is based

on the idea of training 'success qual-

ities."

Mr. Fry concluded by saying that he

was certain the system at the Mercury

training school would be recognized

throughout the country. If you train a

boy in knowledge, he says, you give him

a sharp sword, but what may happen if

he has not the strong arm of character?

he created only from suitably educated

boys.

he created only from suitably educated

boys.

NEW ESCALATOR
FITTED UP FOR
LONDON STATION

Moving Staircases Coming
Into Use in England Now
as Many Advantages of
System Are Being Found

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—The comparatively new electric underground railway and the older district railway have been connected by a moving staircase which has just been completed at a cost of £30,000 (\$150,000). Passengers arriving at Earl's Court district station can move to the station of the Piccadilly electric railway in 30 seconds. The moving staircase is continuous up and down and its double carrying capacity is no less than 21,000 passengers per hour.

The advantages of a moving staircase are that there is no waiting; that the service is continuous throughout the traffic hours; that passengers are carried practically to the point of their destination and the necessity for long connecting passages is avoided and that moving stairways can deliver the same number of people for a short or long rise, whereas with lifts the capacity is dependent on the number of lifts and the depths of the shafts.

Should there be a breakdown, passengers can always walk up the "moving" staircase. Staircases of the same kind are being erected at Charing Cross and when the Central London railway is completed one will be put at Liverpool street station.

BOYS SEE EMPIRE IN NUTSHELL

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—A party of schoolboys were brought from Southampton to visit the empire in a nutshell at the Crystal Palace, the idea being to combine some knowledge of its breadth and aims with a day's amusement. The fun will have to be paid for presently by an essay on the subject of their views of the empire, which each boy will be called upon to supply.

C. B. FRY TALKS OF TRAINING SHIPS

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—C. B. Fry, the well-known cricketer who is honorary director-in-charge of the naval training ship Mercury, has placed at his disposal by the admiralty the sloop President, which was originally intended as a drill ship for the London division of the royal naval reserve. The President will be towed to Southampton, where she will serve as an auxiliary to the Mercury training school in Southampton water. The President has an enormous area of covered-in free deck, which will be useful as drill room. There is, besides, a fine lower deck with room for instructors' quarters.

Mr. Fry stated to a representative of the Standard that the position of the Mercury training school is as follows: Boys wishing to train as seamen in the navy may not enter until 15 years nine months' old. Now "seamanship" is a skilled branch of naval work, covering the four specialized departments of gunnery, torpedo work, signaling and wireless telegraphy. For this work skilled men are required, and skilled men can

be created only from suitably educated boys.

Navy Gives Opening

(Special to the Monitor)

The English boy leaves school between 13 and 14. Then comes a hiatus, there being no state aided provision for these boys. Mr. Fry maintains that there is no career open to sons of artisans equal to that of the navy. A lad who works through the warrant ranks may eventually secure a pension of £150 (£750) per year.

There are five private training schools doing good work in the direction of training boys. The Warspite, which trains for the merchant service; the Archusa, which caters for the merchant service and navy, but not with picked boys; the Navy League home in Cheshire and the Indefatigable in Lancashire.

The Mercury training school deals only with picked boys for the royal navy, and is doing work that really should be done by the board of education. This board provides technical instruction for all branches of work except the navy.

"We are trying to give picked boys

from honest and thrifty parents just

that lift across the gulf that the state

does not give," said Mr. Fry. "We are

striving to make a boy in character and

to teach him to be a responsible person.

Our boys learn to do each job as well as

a careful cricketer learns each stroke.

Having learned for himself, he is given

supervision over juniors who are to per-

form the same tasks." The outcome is

that at the age of 14 or 15 we have boys

among us who are as useful as petty

officers. We are making 'men-boys.' Our

successes in subsequent navy examina-

tions stand at 96 per cent. This is not

due to a superior system of education,

but to the fact that our system is based

on the idea of training 'success qual-

ities."

Mr. Fry concluded by saying that he

was certain the system at the Mercury

training school would be recognized

throughout the country. If you train a

boy in knowledge, he says, you give him

a sharp sword, but what may happen if

he has not the strong arm of character?

he created only from suitably educated

boys.

he created only from suitably educated

boys.

PRISONS STATISTICS
SHOW FALLING OFF
IN THOSE CONVICTED

Borstal Plan Is Assisting
in Reformation of Young
English Offenders, and in
Other Ways Changes Seen

CONCERTS PLEASE

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—The report of the prisons commissioners for the year 1910-1911 gives much cause for hope. The number of persons convicted on indictment and summarily was the lowest with one exception (1900-1) for the last 30 years. Two indications in particular are of favorable augury.

In the first place the number of youthful offenders under 21, convicted of offences against property has fallen 7 per cent since 1898, while the number of prisoners between the ages of 16 and 21 committed to prison on conviction has decreased nearly 46 per cent during the past 17 years. In the second place, 10 years ago 32 per cent of offenders convicted of offences against property were first offenders; now that number is only 23 per cent of the total so convicted.

The system known as the Borstal system has done much for the reformation of youthful offenders between the ages of 16 and 21, and it is interesting to note that while in 1893 there were 134 male prisoners under 12 years, 2512 of the ages 12 to 16, and 17,940 between 16 and 21, today the two former categories have practically disappeared, and instead of 17,940 between 16 and 21, there were last year 10,380, a decrease of over 40 per cent.

The commissioners draw attention to "the futility and harmfulness of repeated short sentences in the case of young and trivial offenders," and propose that courts should be empowered to pass longer sentences with a view to the carrying out of suitable reformatory treatment in the case of young men and women.

The arrangement made by Mr. Churchill for two lectures and two musical entertainments yearly at each convict prison is favorably reported on and will be continued during the present year. These entertainments are said to have had an excellent moral effect on the prisoners.

QUADRIGA ALMOST FINISHED

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—The quadriga for Hyde Park Corner is almost finished and it is expected that it will shortly be taken to London and hoisted into position. The work will, it is believed, occupy at least two months, and it is the present intention that it should be unveiled on the return of the King from India.

QUEENSLAND PORT SURVEYED

(Special to the Monitor)

BRISBANE, Q. Aus.—The survey of the proposed deep water port on the coast about six miles from Bundaberg has been completed by the harbors and rivers department.

WAR ZEPPLIN Z6
PROVES FAST FLIER
ON ITS TRIAL VOYAGE

(Special to the Monitor)

BERLIN—The new Zeppelin dirigible known as Z6, which has been constructed for military purposes, has now carried out an entirely satisfactory trial at Friedrichshafen. Reference has already been made to this air vessel in the columns of The Christian Science Monitor, and it was pointed out that it was anticipated that the air vessel would attain an exceedingly high rate of speed. It is now reported that at the trial recently carried out the vessel traveled at the rate of 69 feet a second.

Being designed for military purposes, the Z6 is not supplied with a passenger cabin, but is fitted with two cars, the front one of which is also supplied with a cabin for observation purposes. The vessel is some 26 feet shorter than the Schwaben, and is understood to be a success in every way.

LABOR WINS IN WEST AUSTRALIA

(Special to the Monitor)

PERTH, W. Australia—The Hon. Frank Wilson's government has been defeated in the recent state general election and it is thought that there will be a labor majority of 10 in the West Australian Parliament.

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AS TO A COMPLETE CONVERSATIONALIST'S SILENCE

"HE gentle Izaak of the 'Complaisant Angler' knew that to the completeness of the piscatory artist, after all else was said and done, must be superadded a capacity for silence. How to say nothing were also the finest art of the good talker. One hardly knows a topic requiring more exhaustive treatment, exhaustive of all the alluring words of the dictionary. Many books have been written on the etiquette of small talk and many more on the proprieties of polite letter writing. Which of us has not at some time known some one who has actually copied word for word some model of epistolary perfection from a book, in his own stressful need to return a graceful, bread-and-butter letter? Who of us all, for that matter, has not sought the advice of the stationer as to the prevalent best form for reception cards? All alike we thumb eager pages to learn how to

express ourselves. Which of us would delve into the tomes that really teach us to keep still?

To compare the letter, writing of this day with that of the past would conclude that brevity is the ear and eye mark of our social interchange today? Card correspondence has long been among us. In place of the voluminous sheets of old the dainty bit of cardboard or of paper contains all we have to say—or, rather, all we will take time from our much speaking to spell out in ink. The picture postcards are a yet more abbreviated form of letter writing. Here the cheerful or gloomy scene as the case may be—or as the showcase offers—tells our friends at a glance more than many words could be marshaled to describe, and there is left room only for a single observation of our own. "Love to all," or "Wish you were here," or "Having a

grand time," is now the limit of our scrawl. This admirable succinctness is exceeded only by that of the son who wrote a private cable code to leave with his father and cabled him frequently "Laugh." This, being interpreted according to the code, was, "Wire me \$500."

Some one has spoken of the joy he found sitting in "the rich silence" of Emerson, who obeyed more or less strictly his creed that he would not descend to meet people in trivial talk, but would wait for some word of high import. If we are today so concerned over time saving that we telephone and telegraph and send impatient word by wireless, might one not expect to behold us saving some of the time now wasted in saying nothing? Of all the conversational effort ever recorded in a talking machine, the saying of nothing is the most noisy. Can there be better discipline for the limber-tongued than a single hour's test: Let us speak nothing but that which is really worth while? What saving of time and temper were here—and yes, one agrees readily, of printer's ink.

Man Shall Not Live by Bread Alone

THE high cost of living is a much vexed question in these days. Every one has a different explanation, and everybody lays the blame on somebody else. But the simple fact is that men are finding more and more that it indeed costs too much to live "by bread alone." When the high economics of Jesus are understood, in his teaching about the lilies and the birds of the air, this clamor over the high cost of foodstuffs will cease. Good gifts are from God, and are not the products of mankind; nor does the child of God have painfully to strive for "a living." The spiritual basis of life must be discerned and then the high price mortals pay for living materially will cease to vex the earth.—Louise Stickney.

Remarkable Plant Climbers

As every one knows, there are a large number of tendril-climbers. A tendril may be in its origin a portion of a leaf, as in the common pea, stipules or basal leaf appendages as in smilax, a modified stem axis as in grape or Virginia creeper. In the last the branching tendrils expand at their ends into circular adhesive disks, which cling with very great tenacity especially to rock surfaces. The extremely ornamental Japanese ampelopsis exhibits the same habit. The tendrils of some plants as in the squash family, show now and then a pretty method of relieving strain. After coiling for a time in one direction the tendril straightens and then reverses its spiral.

I happen to have growing upon my veranda one of the most remarkable tendril-climbers studied by Darwin. It is the Cobaea scandens of the phlox family and hails from Mexico. The great observer says of it, "The tendrils revolve more rapidly and vigorously than those of any other tendril-bearer observed by me, with one exception," a certain kind of passion-flower. The much-branched tendrils grow more and more attenuated near their ends, so that "they are blown about by a breath of air; yet they are strong and highly elastic." The extremity of each branch is a little flattened, and terminates in a minute double (though sometimes single) translucent, woody substance, as sharp as the finest needle.—Providence Journal.

ALL ARTS COMBINED IN PAGEANTRY

NOT until less than a decade ago did the pageant again solicit popular favor; but after nearly 300 years this new twentieth century product appeared in all the vigor of a mature development, as incomparably superior to the Elizabethan pageant as had been the Elizabethan pageant to the old mystery, says a writer in the Four Seas. The Elizabethan pageant had shown a gain in technique, a dim realization of the possibilities of the pageant form, but it had always remained essentially a spectacle, chiefly remarkable for its dazzling brilliance and seldom rising to the heights of true artistic expression. This last step has been left for the twentieth century. Not only does the modern pageant combine the many artistic elements into a harmonious whole, such as was seldom achieved by the Elizabethans, but it directs that whole to the effective artistic expression of ideas, doubly effective because of the pageant's many sources of appeal.

poetry, motion, color—each makes its separate appeal and each directs its appeal to creating a single emotional and artistic impression. In this the pageant resembles most nearly the opera, but it is even more universal. The opera belongs almost wholly to music; the other arts are subordinate. Nobody understands the words that are sung; few care materially for the dramatic element of the story.

The pageant, on the other hand, subordinates no art to the others, but subordinates each to the unity of the whole. Because of this complexity, this

bewildering multiplicity of detail—costume, setting, action, dialogue, music—the exact scope of modern pageantry is hard to define. Moreover, the modern pageant is of many kinds. The purely historical pageant, like that in Quebec three summers ago, differs from what we may call the literary pageant, such as "The Canterbury Pilgrims" and the Peterboro pageant. These in turn differ from the religious pageant, for instance, "The Pageant of Darkness and Light." In fact, pageantry may be made the medium of expression of a wide field of ideas.

MONA LISA LEONARDO'S SELF

MUCH writing about the "Mona Lisa" keeps thought beneficially busy with the subject of art, and this is better than most of the worldly gossip which newspapers have to record. Everybody has some contribution to make to theories about the disappearance of the picture itself. A writer in Colliers explains why this picture has meant so much to the world, though there are others which rightly rank higher as art. The idea is that in the "Mona Lisa" Leonardo da Vinci's very self is made plain—or rather, beautiful, one should say. Here is the record of a steady-eyed, half satirically smiling outlook upon life, wise, serene, not too much infatuated with the vision of things mundane, yet not absorbed in other worldly revelation as other paintings hint; and this face that has charmed and baffled the many for so long, is really the inner life of Leonardo. Here is the secret of its power, its vitality and enduring interest.

With a little sketch of this man who was so intellectually keen and saw so clearly into the things of this marvelous earth-ball, the writer cites as follows his famous letter to the Duke of Milan, in which under nine different headings he states his qualifications for practical value in a warlike country, and then, as his tenth recommendation, adds: "In time of peace I believe I can equal any one in architecture and in construction of buildings, public and private, and

in conducting water from one place to another.

"I can execute sculpture, whether in marble, bronze, or terra cotta. In painting I can do as much as any other, he who he may."

Little wonder that the imagination of the world has been captivated by the "Gioconda," for in her face is reflected one of the most penetrating intelligences that have appeared upon the earth.

October's Bright Blue Weather

SUN and skies and clouds of June. And flowers of June together, Ye cannot rival for one hour October's bright blue weather.

When loud the humbees makes haste, Belated, thriftless vagrant, And golden-rod is [fading] fast, And lanes with grapes are fragrant;

When gentians roll their fringes tight To save them for the morning, And chestnuts fall from satin burrs Without a sound of warning;

When on the ground red apples lie In piles like jewels shining, And redder still on old stone walls Are leaves of woodbine twining;

When all the lovely, wayside things Their white-winged seeds are sowing, And in the fields, still green and fair, Late afternoons are growing;

When springs run low, and on the brooks, In idle, golden freighting, Bright leaves sink noiseless in the hush Of woods, for winter waiting;

When comrades seek sweet country haunts, By twos and threes together, And count like misers hour by hour, October's bright blue weather.

O suns and skies and flowers of June, Count all your boasts together, Love loveth best of all the year, October's bright blue weather.

—Helen Hunt Jackson.

White House Levee in '65

I wonder what would happen now at a presidential reception if a dozen, or 20, or 30 men should enter the White House, as a matter of course wearing negligee shirts, slouch hats and cowhide boots, into the tops of which were thrust their trousers! It is a literal fact, however, that not a few of the men presented to President and Mrs. Lincoln at the levee of Jan. 5, 1865, came up to the door of the blue room wearing such heavy, clumsy cowhide boots. They thought nothing of it. Neither did Mrs. Lincoln, and least of all the President. For to Lincoln clothes meant nothing—manhood, truth, honor, hard work meant everything.—Colonel Crook in "Memories of the White House."

PRETTY RIVER SKIRTS KING'S CASTLE



(Photo specially taken for the Monitor)
OLD BRIDGE OF DEE NEAR BALMORAL CASTLE

THERE is perhaps nothing which adds so much to the beauty of a landscape as water, whether it be the smooth surface of a lake, in which is mirrored every rush and tree that fringes its shores, or the ruffled blue expanse of some highland loch, which throws into strong contrast the purple heather and the gray rocks of the surrounding hills.

The wide, smooth-flowing river with its burden of white and yellow water lilies, and its screen of tall elms and quivering poplars, slowly winding its way through fertile fields and meadows, presents a peaceful landscape which none

can fail to appreciate. But to many a stronger appeal is made by the impetuous mountain stream, as it throws its brown waters in a shower of white foam over some rocky fall, or hurries bubbling and splashing over the well polished boulders on its swift passage to the distant sea.

There are few prettier reaches of river than that which skirts Balmoral castle. The King's summer home. Rising among the barren heights of the Cairngorm mountains and traversing a bed of hard granite boulders, the river Dee, unlike so many of the highland rivers, is brilliant

ly clear and pure, with pools of bright aquamarine, in parts almost emerald in color.

A favorite view of all visitors to Deeside is that shown in the photograph of the old bridge of Dee, with the Balmoral forest stretching away to the distant heights of Lochnagar, of whose rugged beauties the poet Byron wrote:

Awake, ye gay landscapes, ye gardens of roses!
In you let the minions of luxury rove;
Restore me the rocks, where the snow-flake reposes.
Though still they are sacred to freedom and love:
Yet, Caledonia, beloved are thy mountains.
Round their white summits though elements war;
Though cataracts foam 'stead of smooth-flowing fountains
I sigh for the valley of dark Loch na Garr.

Many beautiful roads run through the forest and across the open moor, where Queen Victoria loved to drive, and where Queen Mary often walks with her children. Although close to the castle one sees shaven lawns and gay flower beds, for the most part the grounds have been left in keeping with the surrounding landscape, and the roads wind in and out among stalwart pines and graceful silver birches, under which the heather grows in a luxuriant purple carpet.

Rings in Greece and Rome

Signet rings were greatly in favor among the Greeks and were set as a rule with engraved gems. In Sparta a curious law was passed which forbade the use of any metal other than iron in their composition, says the London Globe. There is now law applied to Sparta only. There is now in the British Museum an Etrurian ring which is formed of two minutely modeled lions whose bodies made the hoop, their paws holding a scarab engraved with a lion.

In Rome ambassadors were the first allowed to wear rings of gold and then they might only be worn on state occasions. Next senators, consuls and equites had the honor conferred upon them, and so on until at length Justinian withdrew in its entirety the jus annuli aurei.

AMBITION

PERHAPS more discord of all kinds has come upon the human family through a perverted sense of ambition than through any other channel. This kind of ambition is defined by the Century Dictionary as "An eager or inordinate desire for some object that confers distinction, as preferment, political power or literary fame; desire to distinguish one's self from other men." Ambition also frequently seeks to amass wealth in order that it may satisfy its desires in various ways.

In gaining its ends, ambition cares not for the rights of others, but ruthlessly overrides all that stands in its way. It sacrifices human ties, breaks the golden rule and selfishly appropriates all to itself.

In reply to the query, "Why are mortals ambitious in this manner?" it may be said that in reality they are seeking happiness and contentment and foolishly believe that these are to be gained through ambitious effort.

In a false state of consciousness permeated with the doctrine of "the survival of the fittest" self seeking and advancement seem to be right and normal, and this illusion is only dispelled when mortals have in some measure shared in the experience of the wise man who said, "So I was great, and increased more than all that were before me in Jerusalem. Then I looked on all the works that my hands had wrought, and on the labor that I had labored to do; and behold, all was vanity and vexation of spirit, and there was no profit under the sun." Here is the experience of one who had encompassed the entire range of mortal good and who said in this connection, "And whatsoever mine eyes desired I kept not from them. I withheld not my heart from any joy," and yet it was all characterized as "vanity and vexation of spirit."

Here the question may well be asked, "If happiness and contentment are not to be found in any merely human achievement, do they really exist and if so where are they to be found?" Through bitter disappointment in his search for happiness, Solomon learned that joy and satisfaction can only come to mortals through obedience to God, for he says, "My son, forget not my law; but let thine heart keep my commandments. Happy is the man that findeth wisdom, and the man that getteth understanding." This advice, so important to mortals, was confirmed by Christ Jesus, who told his disciples in regard to the necessities of life, "But seek ye first the Kingdom of God and his righteousness; and all these things shall be added unto you."

Here there is a clear indication as to the legitimate use and right application of ambition, namely, to be ambitious for the attainment of spiritual understanding and this according to the Master will be followed by the acquisition of all that is necessary for human comfort. Now that the way is clear and the exact road pointed out to properly achieve all that mortals have wrongly striven for, the question arises how shall one begin and what does it mean to make a practical application of seeking first the Kingdom? To these queries comes Christian Science, which enables mortals to make the religion of Jesus an all helpful factor in daily life.

In giving this Science to the world, Mrs. Eddy did not evolve a new religion, but simply called attention to the great fact that the teachings of the Master are not mere theories too idealistic for this world, but are practical demonstrable truths. She did not leave the matter there but proved it in her own and the lives of others. As a result of her life time of selfless searching for truth, multitudes are rejoicing in the

possession of spiritual understanding which teaches them what true ambition is and points out the way for its legitimate achievement.

On page 38 of Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures, Mrs. Eddy writes: "Unselfish ambition, noble life motives, and purity,—these constituents of thought, mingling, constitute individually and collectively true happiness, strength and permanence." Again (Ibid. p. 402), "The anatomy of Christian Science teaches when and how to probe the self-inflicted wounds of selfishness, malice, envy, and hate. It teaches the control of mad ambition."

True ambition seeks not only its own good, but that of its neighbor also. It realizes that there is plenty for all. Through Christian Science, mortals are rapidly learning to exercise an ambition to the end that the kingdom of Heaven may be established among men and in proportion to their fidelity to its teachings they are beginning to realize that the kingdom is at hand.

The ambition to be good; to attain the spiritual understanding of the Master; to possess his ability to banish sin and disease, this is a legitimate ambition and one that showers blessings, in place of miseries, upon all that come within its radius. Not only does true ambition aid the world at large, but directly confers benefits upon the one who practices it, manifested in health, happiness and prosperity.

Truly the Master's way is the only way to permanent success and as compared with the way of mortals it is easy. The former, while calling for self-denial and persistent effort, is always crowned with success, while the latter is always beset with fleshly ills and discords and after a lifetime of struggle ends in miserable failure.

Through Christian Science mortals are ceasing to tread the mills in the house of bondage and are beginning to realize that acquaintance with God and obedience to His laws is the only panacea for the bitterness of mortality. They are also beginning to realize with the Psalmist, "Surely goodness and mercy shall follow me all the days of my life; and I will dwell in the house of the Lord forever."

Stephen Decatur in Tripoli

A war in Tripoli has a historic interest for Americans. That country was the scene of our first foreign war, and of feats of arms by which our young republic won international respect.

For more than a century the European sea powers had submitted to imposition from "the Barbary corsairs," and at first the United States followed the bad example.

The greed of Yussuf Pasha became unendurable, and the next year an American squadron was sent to the Mediterranean. In the naval war that followed Algiers and Morocco were soon brought to terms. The Tripolitan chiefs were more obstinate, and the war dragged on for three years, and was finally brought to an end with the capture of Derne by our sea forces, in conjunction with land forces raised in Egypt by William Eaton, our consul at Tunis, and led 1000 miles across the desert.

The most notable feat of arms of the war was the cutting-out of the frigate Philadelphia from under the guns of the Tripoli forts by a party of seamen led by Stephen Decatur. The great Nelson characterized it as "the most bold and daring act of the age." Since the peace of 1805 the American flag has been respected on the North African coast, though not until Lord Exmouth's expedition nearly 30 years later were the European flags given respect.—Chicago Inter Ocean

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Allison V. Stewart PUBLISHER

Falmouth and St. Paul Sts. BOSTON, MASS.

The Christian Science Monitor

Published daily, except Sunday, by

The Christian Science Publishing Society
Falmouth and St. Paul Streets
BOSTON, MASS., U. S. A.

Publishers of "The Christian Science Journal," "Christian Science Sentinel," "Der Herold der Christian Science," and other publications pertaining to Christian Science.

ARCHIBALD McLELLAN, Editor-in-Chief.
ALEXANDER DODDS, Managing Editor.

All communications pertaining to the conduct of this paper and articles for publication must be addressed to the Managing Editor.

Entered as Second Class, at the Post-office at Boston, Mass., U. S. A.

TERMS

Single copies, 2 cents. By carrier in the Greater Boston newspaper district, 12 cents the week.

SUBSCRIPTIONS BY MAIL PREPAID

In the United States, Canada and Mexico:

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In all other countries additional postage at the rate of \$3.00 yearly is required.

All checks, money orders, etc., should be made payable to The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Mass., U. S. A.

The Christian Science Monitor will be found on sale at all newsstands in New England, and in Christian Science Reading Rooms throughout the world.

Rates for advertising will be furnished upon application to the business department. The publishers reserve the right to reject any advertisement.

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Eastern Advertising Offices, Suites 2092 and 2093 Metropolitan Building, 1 Madison Ave., New York City.

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Popularity of Wagner

One of the many reasons why Wagner's music is becoming more and more popular, thinks the New York Evening Post, is that his melody is often as simple and incisive as a folk song, or even as a bugle call. Take Siegfried's horn solo, for instance, when he awakens the forest echoes and arouses the dragon; or the six vigorous notes with which the god, Donner, summons the cloud in "Rheingold." This Donner melody the German Emperor has chosen as the imperial leading motive for his automobiles, which prompts the Berlin Signale to remark that if automobiles in general were to appropriate Wagner's leading motives, complaints of an altogether too regardless popularizing of his art would be in place; the question, moreover, would arise as to whether the publishers could not levy royalties on the habitual tooting of these motives while the copyright on these operas lasts.

Make new friends by giving good service to the old ones.—Spice of Life.

CHILDREN'S DEPARTMENT

Remembering by Rule

There is a new system called mnemonics, the which is trying to get itself introduced into our public schools. It seems to us to be a roundabout way of arriving at facts that you ought to remember easily. It appears to work something in this manner:

"When was Lincoln born?" asks the teacher.
"I-I f-f-f-forget," whines the pupil.
"Naturally you do. Go at it right. How many muses are there in mythology?"
"Nine."
"Right. Now double that number."
"Twice-nine's eighteen."
"Right again. Multiply it by 100."
"1800."
"Good. Add the number of Muses to that."
"1809."
"Alas! That's when Lincoln was born. Why don't you learn the orderly way of getting at these things?"

As we said in the first place, it's a noble notion, but we'd rather remember dates.—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Pluck of a Lad

The wireless operator whose pluck and courage saved the passengers and crew of the steamer Lexington was only 16 years old. His name is Jack Schetz. He is a Philadelphian and an enthusiastic wireless student. He has a plant of his own, at his home in Wynecote, and

recently took an examination at the Philadelphia navy yard, where he did so well that the authorities advised him to go into the work. So he has spent his summer vacation in the wireless room of various steamers. This was his first trip on the Lexington, and he now goes back to school. He may never have so exciting an experience again, but it is good to know that there are lads coming up in our high schools who have the stamina to stand up under so severe a testing.—Congregationalist.

Picture Puzzle



Found in the harvest field!

ANSWER TO YESTERDAY'S PICTURE PUZZLE

Lawn.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear."

EDITORIAL

Boston, Mass., Wednesday, October 18, 1911

America and China

THE American consul at Hankow knew of the uprising four days before it came. The American military attaché is the only foreigner permitted to go with the troops to the south. If these reports be facts, they are symbolical of special trust reposed by the Chinese in Americans in China and in the United States; and this though the Manchurian dynasty is fully aware that much of the intellectual and ethical idealism and ferment that account for the uprising came straight from the schoolrooms of American educators in China and the colleges and universities of the United States where Chinese "patriots" have studied. Much of the money, also, that is financing the revolution comes from Chinese in the United States.

But official America is friendly with China; has befriended her when she stood alone and defenseless; has returned excessive indemnity; has induced nominal if not actual adherence by Europe and Japan to an open-door policy of trade within the empire; and is on record as favoring the preservation rather than the partition of the vast domain. It will be to the United States therefore, rather than to Japan, that both parties in China will turn now for counsel and sympathy; the officials in Peking for such action as will induce the powers to hold off while the rebels are being dealt with, and the revolutionists for such approval by public opinion as they expect from a people that came into national existence by formal revolution and by casting off a dynasty.

Each party is likely to be satisfied. American public opinion seems to be as naturally with the foes of the Manchurian rulers and with the advocates of Chinese self-rule as it was with the Japanese when Russia attempted to crowd the orientals of Nippon off the map. Washington officials likewise will doubtless cast their weight at Peking with those diplomats who will urge that the domestic issue, grave as it is, shall not be made the excuse for exploitation of China by any covetous neighbors. So long as both parties to the strife protect foreigners and their property, the issue of foreign intervention is not likely to arise. If protection ceases, and there be any recurrence of the anti-foreign feeling, then the United States also can be counted upon to insist that China shall not be made to suffer unduly.

Acceptance by Yuan Shi-Kai of the rule over the revolting central provinces no doubt was conditioned on pledges of reform at Peking, should he restore order, though at the expense of defeat of the revolutionists with whom he has much in common. But events may prove that not even he can check the storm or control the troops with which the victory must be won, if won at all. He has played the game of moderation and opportunism so long that neither side appears fully to trust him, and his second alliance with the dynasty in its hour of need can scarcely endear him to the revolutionists, with whose ultimate aim he has considerable sympathy but whose methods he cannot approve. It is to be hoped that he has no reason to suspect the loyalty of the troops with which he sets forth from Peking to down the rebellion, for he cannot win this issue by homilies on moderation in reform.

THE dinner tonight at the City Club, under the auspices of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, will further New England's interests, we trust, by discussion of some of the larger aspects of its present and future development, as they are influenced by national policies. Congressman Foster of Vermont has chosen to speak on the arbitration policy of President Taft, which has its economic as well as a sentimental import. Rear Admiral Bowles also will touch on national policy as affecting local welfare in his discussion of New England shipbuilding. Right action by Congress toward restoring a merchant marine would revive many a town that once was a builder of ships that carried New England's fame around the world. Of the other topics to be discussed they are more distinctly local, but they all are vital; and it is the sign of a new era in local affairs that they are being discussed so continuously and ably by men of the weight of those now enlisted in making Boston the great port and commercial center that nature seems to have meant her to be.

"Fifth Avenue in Ruins"

NEW YORK CITY continues to pay the price of greatness. It was not content as a Dutch village or as an English town; or as a comfortable little city that snuggled down around the Battery, or as a thriving and bustling city whose well-to-do merchants had country places along the Bowery; nor yet as a large city whose rows of brick-front business houses stretched from Castle Garden clear up to Chambers street, later to Tenth street. No; it had to become a Greater city; it had to cover all of Manhattan and a large part of several of the surrounding boroughs. And it is not yet done with growing.

But its growth is not really the worst of it. Growth has driven the green patches and the trees and the vacant lots out of the district that less than forty years ago stretched between the residences of the merchant princes and Central park. It has overshadowed the downtown churchyards and the uptown squares with buildings that reach to the sky. It has substituted a wilderness of brick apartment houses for the pretty dwellings that once housed its ample population. But, on the whole, growth has contributed to the adornment as well as to the prosperity and comfort of its inhabitants. What annoys, and irritates, and hurts, is that many of the best things that came with growth are being obliterated by improvement. Improvement is the thing most city dwellers everywhere dread. When improvement comes along, it stops at nothing. On Fifth avenue, New York, it has torn the beautiful facades out of magnificent residences as ruthlessly as it has torn up the curbing along the street. It has "set everything back" without caring a fig whether it was church or palace. It has razed costly railings and ripped up costly copings. It has so changed the beautiful avenue that the New Yorker who knew it a year ago and who rejoiced in it for a saunter, and delighted to brag about it when abroad, would not know it if he saw it today.

But today it is looking its worst. Its look is such that one of the

New York newspapers heads an item with the words, "Fifth Avenue in Ruins." Of course, it is not really in ruins. It is simply being improved. It is being improved to such an extent that it is practically impassable for intervals of many blocks. Incredible as it may seem, even the motor omnibuses have had to turn from Fifth avenue to some other route during the last few days.

In a few months all will be well with Fifth avenue again. Everything, that is, will have been improved. The street will have been widened and the fronts and facades will have been restored. Meanwhile other streets will have their turn at improvement. For New York city will continue to grow; and the improvements of yesterday will not do at all for today. Then when all the other streets shall have been improved, it will be as clear as daylight to those in authority that Fifth avenue must be improved again to keep up with the times—that is, with the march of improvement—but, let us hope, this will be some distance in the future, and not until New York shall have entirely recovered from the present upheaval.

THERE is no room for reasonable doubt as to the lasting quality of many modern achievements. It may be safely assumed that the discoveries and inventions of the nineteenth and twentieth centuries will go down to the ages. It is questionable, however, whether present-day record of these achievements will long endure. We do not write on stone as did the ancients; we do not even write on papyrus or parchments; we write and print on paper that soon yellows, dries, crumbles. Let anybody who questions the perishable character of modern records take down from the shelves a book or a newspaper file of twenty years ago and see for himself how insecurely preserved are the chronicles of our times.

A Modern Historic Records Association has been organized in New York by people of distinction who have given serious thought to the question of preserving for future generations what might be called the running history of our day. This association declares in its prospectus that it proposes to advocate, promote and systematize the "employment of all possible mechanical means that will insure the preservation of the completest possible records of the present for the information of the future." To this end, the aid of the camera, the phonograph, the vitascope, and other mechanical inventions still to come, is to be called into service, and by these means it is proposed to secure enduring records.

The movement inaugurated by the New York organization is highly commendable; it should spread. Modern civilization has done and is doing much for the advancement of humanity and the good it is doing is certain to survive all changes. But as we regret the dimness of the past, and as we welcome every little ray of light which research throws upon it, in an equal degree should this age, so far as it is possible, preserve for the centuries to come such data as will enable their generation to learn how we thought and planned and labored. The uncertainty, the doubt, the mystery already enveloping the lives and works of some of the greatest figures of the Elizabethan period should be at once a sufficient warning and a sufficient incentive in this connection.

Some recent experiences have taught us that neither museums nor cornerstones are safe receptacles of treasures or records of the past. We are all conscious of the fact that in our times, whether things are built to last or not, they are not lasting in the sense that they can be expected to survive as have the vaults and pyramids and architectural piles of older civilizations. Even the records which the New York association proposes to collect must finally be stored, and here is really where the great problem arises. It is one of the problems upon which modern ingenuity may well concentrate its thought and energy.

A CLOCK-WORK street-car advertising device is about to be introduced in Brooklyn, the advantage of which will lie in the fact that more street-car advertising can be handled by its use than under the present system. This may be all right, if it does not interfere with the comfort of street-car patrons. But we shall stand up stoutly against the use of any alarm in that clock thing. A clock alarm that enables us to catch the car is well enough, but a clock that would keep us awake all the way into town would be a public nuisance.

MR. UNDERWOOD's statement that the people of the United States are paying \$104,000,000 a year subsidy to the wool trust is certain to be subjected to very close analysis, much closer, indeed, than it would be if we were not approaching a critical political period. It will be interesting to see how it will work out in the light of information gathered by the tariff board.

THE question of allowing American vessels going from coast to coast to pass through the Panama canal without toll has not yet been settled, but it comes next in importance to the opening of the waterway. The real point for the American ship-owner, of course, is whether the Panama canal is to be helpful to the American shipper.

IN AUSTRALIA the federal Senate is considering the advisability of adopting certain American election methods that Americans are thinking seriously of discarding. No exactly appropriate name for universal unrest has yet been found or invented. But it manifestly needs one that will be comprehensive.

AN EMINENT financier is credited with the statement that the country is at present without a safe avenue for the investment of money. Nevertheless, investors are not passing many chances to pick up stock at bargain prices.

IT is always good news to learn that a political campaign is to be short and sharp. Where elections come as often as they do in Massachusetts, campaigns that are not short and sharp are almost likely to overlap.

"WITH grateful acknowledgment to my friends and benedictions upon the profession," says a Missouri editor about to change his calling, "I take my hat—the savings of seventeen years in the newspaper field—and retire." Everything considered, he might have left his hat.

THERE is supposed to be a law in operation in New York state that provides for the gradual elimination of the grade crossing, but nobody, it seems, supposed it to be intended to operate quite so gradually.

Modern History in Storage

ERE the jury for the trial of the McNamara at Los Angeles is empaneled the country bids fair to be forced to serious consideration of phases of the problem that have been increasing in gravity during the past decade. All the higher agencies of society are busy creating an electorate as intelligent, well informed and discreet as may be. It is a fundamental principle of democracy that education of the people is vital, and that they are to be made aware of contemporary history and are to be encouraged to have views and convictions about it. In the theory of the jury, as an organ of society through which a man's peers pass judgment on his acts, there is nothing that conflicts at all with the premise of democracy demanding intelligence and independence of thought among the people. But in practice there is fast coming to be. Judicial laxity, legislative sentimentality and lawyers' covetousness for professional power have permitted to come to pass a method of empanelling juries which puts a premium on ignorance and indifference to civic issues, and results in giving to counsel for defendants in criminal cases juries that are peculiarly susceptible to the devices of artful special pleaders.

Contrasted with methods of getting juries in Great Britain and her colonies, the American method seems scandalously prolonged, expensive and inefficient, unfair to the commonwealth that tolerates it and to taxpayers that pay the bills, if not to the parties who abide by its decisions. The ideal juror is a man whose interest as a citizen has led him to inform himself as fairly as possible as to what has happened and to come to a tentative conclusion awaiting formal presentation of evidence, holding himself in honor bound to form a final judgment in the light of testimony carefully weighed. The juror that is too often permitted to take a place in the box is illiterate, weak, uninformed as to contemporary events, lacking in capacity to deal adequately with the conflicting statements of witnesses, and an easy mark for a specious, sentimental criminal lawyer.

Nor is this all that cries out for reform in the methods of jury selection today. Candidates are challenged or passed, as never formerly, because of their class affiliations, the amount of their property, their ignorance or their knowledge of law, their known or suspected close or remote relations with capital or labor. Here, as so often is to be noted in these times, the system needs men of principle if it is to maintain its proverbial justice and efficacy.

Heading the Harbor Commission

GEN. HUGH BANCROFT, who has been selected by Governor Foss to head the Boston harbor commission, has conceded executive ability, vigor in initiative, closeness to sources of capital that may be needed in cooperation with the state in expanding the port's facilities, and a record of hearty cooperation with the Boston Chamber of Commerce and the Pilgrim Publicity Association in all their recent efforts to boom Boston and New England. He has not the years nor the practical experience in handling large public interests which some appointees might have brought to the constructive tasks that lie ahead; but he has a habit of "making good" that is encouraging, and when he puts his hand to the plow he does not turn back. If given expert aid and experienced counselors in the other members of the commission, he can be counted upon, we believe, for getting results. This commission cannot too soon be named and set at work. The Legislature has made generous provision for first steps. Local public opinion of a favoring kind is well organized and is ready to back up prompt and sane leadership. Now for action.

RECENT evidence given to the public of the unsatisfactory product of the examination system by which young men find their way to the doors of the national military academy at West Point has revived discussion of the place of the examination in education. Charles Francis Adams, conspicuous in the fray for a generation, emerges to remark that his study of the facts at Harvard led him long since to believe that examinations are neither adequate, nor satisfactory in determining "either the present qualifications or future capacity of candidates." Force and superficial readiness, he says, equip many applicants to win who have a facility during examination never shown in daily classroom drill or in later career.

Signs of the times point to a marked reaction against the formal examination as the test of scholastic standing, whether for admission to scholastic privilege or to its retention. Harvard has taken significant action lately by rating higher the testimony of a secondary school's faculty as to the fitness of an applicant and diminishing the amount of required formal examination for entrance; and President Hamilton of Tufts goes so far as to say that any evidence that the applicant may make as to maturity and attainment should be invited; that applicants should be considered as individuals, not as "cases"; and that where there is any doubt the real test of moral right to enter on a given academic career should be "ability to do the work and not ability to satisfy entrance requirements."

Of course this means reversion to individualism in education. Such reversion would be impracticable in many large institutions. But its discussion is a sign of the times, indicative of a trend that is likely to militate in favor of colleges or universities that first align with it.

OVER in the province of Szechuen, China, the authorities will not permit even censored news to be sent out. This seems like keeping things pretty close, but China is not the first nation to practise absolute suppression. The remarkable thing is that, with all the present facilities for news distribution, suppression is possible.

THE kindling wood trust is said to have had its origin in the trust of the mother who thought her boy was splitting it when he was off to the ball game.

A LITTLE thing like the new Wright glider may prove to be the one thing needed to bring the aeroplane into common use.

THE Tripoli affair is also useful as illustrating the fact that it takes two to make a war.

RHODE ISLAND is going about it in the right, that is, in the good old-fashioned way.

Fitness for Jury Service

How Examinations Fail to Prove